

On Lincoln's Visit to  
Fort Wayne

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FORT WAYNE

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# Indiana

## Fort Wayne

### Lincoln's Visit

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

From the files of the  
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

Fort Wayne (P.)

## Aged Kendallville Resident Recalls Pat From Lincoln

(Special to The Journal-Gazette)

KENDALLVILLE, Feb. 12.—P. A. Waldron, more than 90 years old, recalled today on Lincoln's birthday anniversary that the great emancipator once smiled at him and patted his shoulder at a Fort Wayne railroad station where the president's train had stopped a few minutes while en route from Chicago to Washington.

Mr. Waldron, a Kendallville resident many years, said he was but a child and that after begging a ride to Fort Wayne on a stage coach he and the coach driver, a 200-pound man, pushed their way through a huge throng to reach the train platform. The driver boosted him up as Lincoln appeared, Mr. Waldron recalled, and the president smiled, asked his name and patted his shoulder.

WABASH, Feb. 12.—Only the placing of wreaths at the base of the Abraham Lincoln monument on the courthouse lawn in Wabash on next Sunday will mark the annual Boy Scout observance of the birthday of the Civil war president.

In previous years Scouts from the entire Meshingomtesia area, including Wabash, Grant, Howard and Blackford counties, have assembled here on the Sunday closest to February 12 to take part in an elaborate program including speeches at the statue and a religious service in a local church. Because fire rationing necessarily would cut down participation this year it was decided to cut the program to the minimum. Wreaths will be sent from each troop in the area and the usual flag raising will be held. Small representations from each group are expected to participate.

HUNTINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Kiwanis club observed Lincoln's birthday today with an address by George M. Eberhart, local attorney and Lincoln student, who reviewed the life of the Civil war president and paid tribute to his character. Mr. Eberhart said that until 1917 Napoleon was the most written about man in the world, but since that year Lincoln has been more than 5,500 books and pamphlets written in 28 different languages about Lincoln are on library shelves he said.

Journal 2 15 7-11

The stories reproduced on this page were taken from Fort Wayne's pioneer newspaper, the Weekly Sentinel, at the time Fort Wayne's pioneer brewery, Centlivre, started operations in 1862. Preserved on micro-film, the stories are copied from various issues of the newspaper. Most of the stories, with the exception of the picture of the brewery, appeared as they are here reproduced.

# THE JOURNAL-GAZETTE

Fort Wayne, Ind., August 23, 1950

It is interesting to note that at the time C. L. Centlivre opened his French Brewery, the news of the day in Fort Wayne was President Lincoln's proclamation freeing the slaves, completion of a hotel, organization of the first professional baseball team, and the naming of Fort Wayne as a division point on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Weekly Sentinel

1862

Fort Wayne, Ind.

## PRESIDENT ABE LINCOLN TO FREE SLAVES

### CENTLIVRE BREWERY COMPLETED AND READY TO DO BUSINESS



Charles L. Centlivre, who arrived in our city several months ago and announced his intention to found a brewery business, has completed construction on his brewery and is ready to start brewing operations.

Mr. Centlivre wisely picked a spot on the banks of the St. Josephriver for his new enterprise and has erected a one-story frame building on the site.

Since Mr. Centlivre is no stranger to the brewery business

having operated one successfully in Iowa, we predict that every success will attend the launching of the city's first French brewery. Centlivre estimated the production for the first year to be about 500 barrels.

### THE PRESIDENT PROCLAIMS EMANCIPATION TO TAKE PLACE ON FIRST OF JANUARY

Sept. 27, 1862. President Abraham Lincoln today issued his long-awaited Emancipation Proclamation which, in effect, orders the freeing of the slaves January 1, 1863.

The proclamation reads in part:

"That on the first day of January, 1863, all persons an slaves within any designated part of the people who be in rebellion United States —forward FREE"

Joseph B. Centlivre, representative of the Centlivre Brewery, already announced the completion of the brewery building.

1950

### FORT WAYNE NAMED DIVISION POINT ON PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

### Construction of Aveline House Completed

After three years of effort Francis S. Aveline completed the construction of the line House at the corner of Berry and streets.

The four-story structure is the largest in the region and a great city.

However, the building was not finished and remained closed for want of means to furnish it. This being so, are there no moneyed men here to aid the opening? The edifice is a credit to the city and without being opened is only a thing of beauty.

Fort Wayne hailed the merger of the Chicago and North Western Railroads, which provided the city with a direct line to the West.

The city's first professional baseball team, the Fort Wayne Woodchoppers, were organized by Charles L. Centlivre, who had previously managed the team in Iowa.



The new grain handling building, part of the modernization and expansion program.

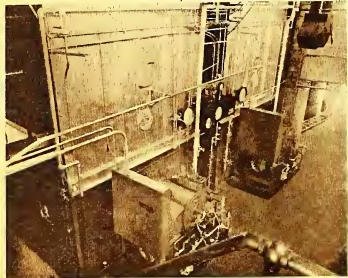
88

YEARS OF PROGRESS.

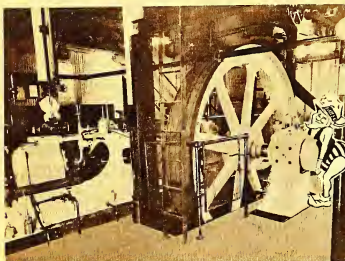
\$1,500,000 MODERNIZATION AND EXPANSION PROGRAM COMPLETED.



Carefully selected choice Washington and Oregon hops are stored in compressed bales in this refrigerated room to preserve their original goodness until added to other ingredients of Old Crown.



Quick and accurate control in cooking and mashing the grains and cooking the wort in the brew kettle is a vital requirement in producing beer and ale of uniform quality and flavor. Old Crown's entire boiler plant (above) was switched from coal to oil to give more sensitive water and steam temperature control not only for the cooking and mashing process but for the exacting brewing operations as well.



Refrigeration, too is most important in brewing fine beer. This refrigeration machinery insures correct temperatures during the brewing operations, such as cooling, fermenting, filtering, and the all-important "Lazy-Ageing" processes. Throughout the entire brewing process, the distinctive flavor and quality of Old Crown Beer and Ale must be painstakingly protected.

## CONGRATULATIONS

on the completion of your \$1,500,000 modernization and expansion program. Here Old Crown Beer and Ale that ever will be rolling out on the equipment we have been privileged to sell and service.

### ROUSSEAU BROS.

Plymouth-DeSoto  
201 Fifth St. Fort Wayne  
Anthony 2133

### FOX AUTO SERVICE

Diamond T Truck Sales & Service  
1603 N. Harrison St. Fort Wayne  
Anthony 2200

### JERRY SWANSON,

Chevrolet  
2315 S. Colburn Fort Wayne  
Harrison 3132

### BROWER TIRE & BATTERY SERVICE

24-Hr. Road Service  
1804 Broadway Fort Wayne  
Anthony 9401

## New Buildings and Equipment Make Brewery Most Modern

Climaxing 88 years of progress, the Centivire Brewing Corporation this week completed its \$1,500,000 modernization and expansion program. As a result, Fort Wayne's pioneer brewery is one of the most modern and efficiently equipped in the state.

Two new buildings, two building additions, a fermenting cellar, a beer storage cellar, and the latest-type equipment including glass-lined tanks, elec-

trical weighing apparatus, pneumatic conveying systems, a pasteurizing machine, new labelers and others have been installed to provide the finest facilities for the brewing and bottling of Old Crown Beer and Ale.

Work on the unparalleled \$1,500,000 program got under way in 1946, under the planning and direction of one of the outstanding brewery and engineering firms in this hemisphere, Harley Ellington and Day, Inc., of Detroit, Mich. With the exception of several days when the most modern machines were replacing obsolete ones, production was not interrupted.

The modernization program maintains Centivire's 88 years of industry leadership and continues founder Charles L. Centivire's policy of utilizing the latest proven methods and machines for producing beer and ale of highest quality.



Modern in every respect, the renovated brewery is the second in the world and the first in Indiana to operate a bottling plant where no human hands touch the bottle or can during the entire operation.

The same is true for the handling of grains used in brewing Old Crown Beer and Ale. From the time they arrive until they are delivered to the mashing tank, these choice grains are carried through all preparatory processing by means of a pneumatic conveyor system.

These and other modernization features installed at Centivire were made to further protect and enhance the delicate bouquet and full-bodied flavor of Old Crown.

To meet the demand in the Fort Wayne area for Old Crown Beer and Ale, brewing and storage facilities were greatly increased. By installing huge bins in the \$700,000 building housing the grain storage and handling equipment, the plant's storage capacity was increased by eight carloads, or 20,000 bushels of grain.

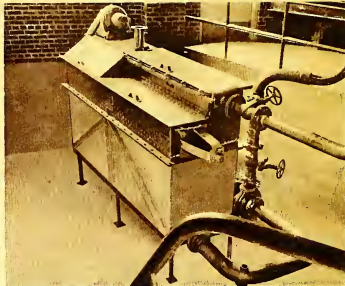


Brewing facilities were increased by the installation of 30 large tanks in the new fermenting cellar and the beer storage cellar where Old Crown's time-consuming "Lazy-Ageing" process takes place. The 15 tanks in each cellar are lined with "Lustiglass," a recent scientific development designed especially for the brewing industry.

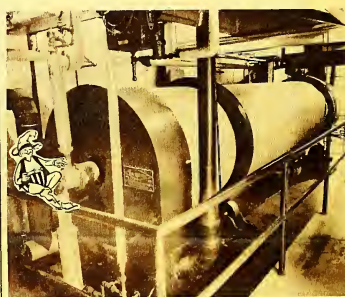
Consistent demand for Old Crown also necessitated a 40 per cent increase in filled beer case storage facilities. This was accomplished by a two-story addition to the warehouse as part of the \$275,000 bottling house program.

The completion of this \$1,500,000 program is part of Centivire's pledge that the plant will always be dedicated to the principle of making only that amount of Old Crown which time and ultra-modern facilities can produce without the slightest hazard to quality.

# OLD CROWN MODERNIZATION



Another guarantee of absolute uniformity of flavor in the finished product is this latest type automatic hop strainer which assures straining hop solids from each and every brew in exactly the same length of time and under same conditions—giving Old Crown Beer and Ale a new uniform delicacy of hop flavor, not too bitter nor too sweet.



This new grain dryer enables Centivire to return to farms for stock feed about one-third of all grains used in brewing Old Crown's famous beer and ale. Following the mashing operation, these "spent" grains are separated from the wort (clear amber liquid that later becomes beer or ale) and processed through this dryer. This type of feed, rich in protein, is prized by farmers because the brewing process increases the raw-grain's nutritive value almost three times.

## Congratulations: From Your Printing Suppliers

The progress and achievement of the Centivire Brewing Corporation over the past 88 years is a credit to company and community. Sincerest congratulations from your printing suppliers.

### WM. A. DIDIER & SONS

Lithography  
Printers  
613 West Anthony 3313  
Fort Wayne

### CHARLES L. PUCKETT

INC.  
24 Sheet Posters  
180 West Washington St.  
Chicago, Ill.

### R. P. EVANS COMPANY

Office Supplies  
124 W. Wayne St. Fort Wayne  
Anthony 6148

### CLEARY & BAILEY

Printers  
111 West Washington St., Up  
Chicago, Ill.

### NEW PROCESS CORPORATION

Advertising  
Leo Road Fort Wayne  
Anthony 1456

### CUMMINGS PRINTING COMPANY

306 East Columbia St.  
Fort Wayne, Indiana

## Lincoln Never in Fort Wayne But Wife Was

*for W. News Sentinel 2-12-53*  
Abraham Lincoln never chanced to come to Fort Wayne, though he stopped at Indianapolis on a number of occasions and also on at least one occasion in Lafayette and Princeton.

While Lincoln was never privileged to come to Fort Wayne, Mrs. Lincoln was. She was passing through here shortly after Lincoln's assassination and stopped

off for lunch, eating with other passengers at a restaurant then at the northwest corner of Baker and Harrison sts. One of the other passengers was Sen. Charles Sumner of Massachusetts, who had not been especially friendly toward Lincoln, but who accorded Mary Todd Lincoln all the courtesy and gallantry due the widow of a President, and interested himself in her right to a President's widow's pension, which he later was instrumental in getting for her.

While Lincoln had never been here, he appointed two Fort Wayne men to posts of responsibility in his administration. Hugh McCulloch, who previously had served as Controller of Currency, was later appointed Secretary of the Treasury, and John W. Dawson, editor of the Fort Wayne Daily Times, was named Territorial Governor of Utah.

In Lincoln's boyhood much of the traveling was done by horseback and it was thus that he did not get about very much in his adopted state until he had grown up. When he stopped in Lafayette years later he vividly recalled how he had, as a boy, ridden "a flea-bitten gray mare 40 miles from my home to Princeton with a bunch of wool to be carded," and of how he chanced to see the most bewitchingly pretty girl he had even seen. He said he remembered her for years but was never able to get back to Princeton to see whether she was still there.

It is good to know that Indiana had a part in the life of Lincoln and it is interesting to speculate that it might have had a greater part had he again met the girl in Princeton, had married her and settled there.

## Landmark Sold To Auto Agency

The railroad station which once played host to Mary Todd Lincoln, widow of the 16th President and only member of the famous family ever to visit Fort Wayne, will soon become an automobile body shop.

Richard W. Grieger of the local C. A. Grieger Chevrolet agency yesterday announced the firm had purchased the historic Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad depot for about \$50,000.

The brick passenger depot, built a year before the outbreak of the Civil War, is located between Clinton and Calhoun Streets on the Pennsylvania line, which sold the property.

On Mrs. Lincoln's stopover at the station shortly after the War Between the States, she happened to meet the Senator from Massachusetts, Charles Sumner, in a nearby restaurant and their conversation that day led to Sumner's later fight for a pension for widows of Presidents.

Other notable events for which the station provided the scene were a campaign stop by Woodrow Wilson and a violent battle during the railroad strike of 1877, a time when troops had to be called from Chicago to halt the Fort Wayne rioting.

### **'A. Lincoln Was Here**

For many years historians said Fort Wayne never was visited by Abraham Lincoln. Recent research reveals Lincoln was here not once, but twice. The visits were fleeting.

The facts came to light in a centennial monograph titled "Cooper Union Legends Scrutinized," written by Dr. Louis A. Warren, director emeritus of the Lincoln National Life Foundation. The monograph appears in the current edition of "Lincoln Lore."

It was slightly over a year ago that Dr. Warren came across a six-line item in Dawson's Daily News of Fort Wayne of Feb. 23, 1860 which said: "Hon. Abe Lincoln and wife came from the west this city, went east. 'Old Abe' (Toledo) W. (Wabash) & W. (Western) R. R. and changing cars at this city, went east. 'Old Abe' looks like as if his pattern had been a mighty ugly one."

Lincoln was on his way to New York where he would make his famous Cooper Union speech, but his presence in Fort Wayne that early morning did not jibe with previous versions of the route taken by Lincoln. Historians had accepted an earlier account that he had gone by way of Chicago, thence to Philadelphia via the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The depot where Lincoln waited in Fort Wayne for the eastbound Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago train still stands on the west side of Clinton Street immediately north of the elevation. Unfortunately, for posterity, there were no photographers to record his actions as he waited for his train.

Editor Dawson did not know it, but he might have started a scandal by reporting that Lincoln was traveling with his wife. He wasn't. Mrs. Lincoln remained in Springfield, but there were a woman and her small son traveling with Lincoln.

She was Mrs. Stephen Smith, a Springfield resident who was a sister-in-law of Mrs. Lincoln's sister. When Lincoln heard she was planning a visit to Philadelphia, he suggested that she wait and travel with him so he could help her with her son Dudley. Mrs. Smith's reminiscences were published in 1895 and dealt briefly with the tiring trip to Philadelphia.

Mary Todd Lincoln had packed a lunch basket for her husband. He ate from the basket for three days. Mrs. Smith also had her basket. There were no sleeping cars, so what sleep the travelers got was caught while they rode the straight, hard coach seats.

Mrs. Lincoln had refused to allow her husband to take his disreputable-looking valise with him, so he took hers. Mrs. Smith recalled that Lincoln was worried that he would be unable to identify his wife's suitcase at the end of the trip.

Dr. Warren's scrutiny of the Cooper Union Legends probably was prompted by the recent appearance of a book by Andrew A. Freeman, "Abraham Lincoln Goes to New York." Dr. Warren points out that his monograph is not a review of Freeman's book.

One legend that doesn't hold up is that Lincoln went via Chicago where he left a copy of the manuscript with Joseph Medill and Charles H. Ray of the Chicago Tribune. Many years later Medill made a talk in Washington in which he said he made about 40 changes in Lincoln's speech.

"When the speech was finally delivered," Medill continued, "it was exactly word for word with the original copy which Lincoln gave us."

Since Lincoln did not go by the way of Chicago, Dr. Warren quite charitably assumes Medill confused the Cooper Union speech with papers used during the Lincoln-Douglas debates.

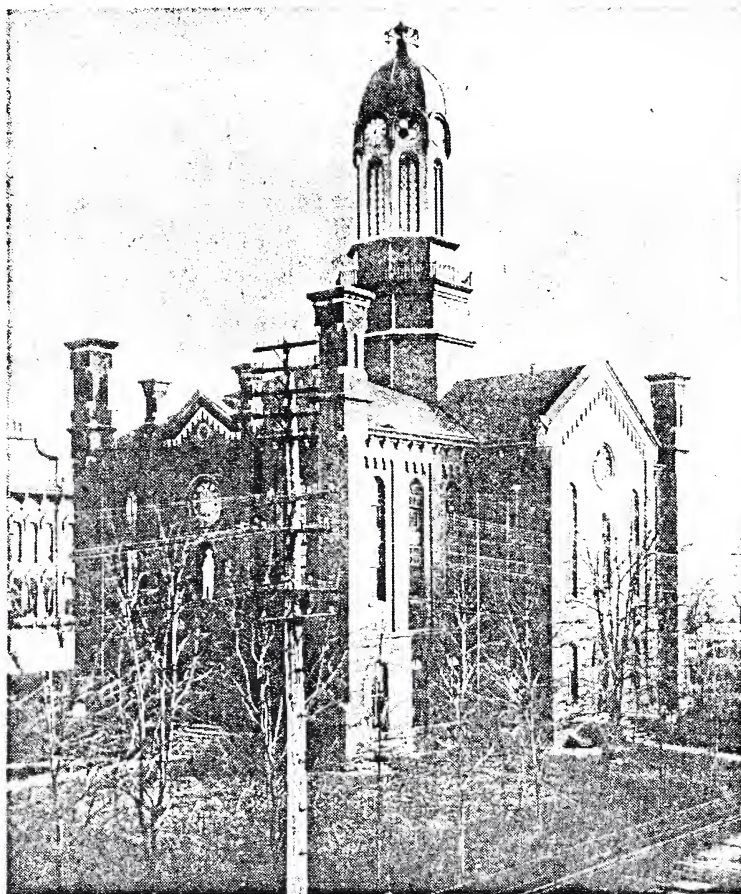
Lincoln's return trip to Springfield was not the quiet, almost anonymous journey the eastbound ride had been. After his speech political leaders gave him no rest. He was offered \$10,000 a year to become general counsel for the New York Central R. R. A political editor of the New York Tribune prevailed on him to address "the natives" of Hancock, N. Y., the editor's home town. The whistle stop speeches became more frequent as he came west.

Lincoln left New York on the Erie Railroad. At Toledo he boarded the Toledo, Wabash and Western on March 13. At 5:20 p.m. of that day he once again passed through Fort Wayne, though there is no record of his making a platform appearance here.

In closing his monograph, Dr. Warren refers to the Cooper Union speech this way:

"The significance of this outstanding gem of Lincoln's political oratory would seem to demand that the Cooper Union speech should be placed in an historical setting. Although the address was

written 100 years ago, there should be an attempt to weed out the purely legendary stories that prevent a clear understanding of the writing and delivery of the address, as well as a true picture of the events associated with the masterpiece."



**WHERE LINCOLN WAS HANGED** — Lincoln was not Fort Wayne's choice for the presidency and a straw figure of the Emancipator was hanged in effigy here during a campaign visit of Stephen A. Douglas on Oct. 2, 1860. But all this was before Fort Sumter. The building is the old courthouse.

### **WHEN TEST CAME:**

# **Anti-Lincoln City Strong For Union**

After the fall of Fort Sumter, patriotism saturated the veins of Fort Waynians like rare, old wine.

It was a strange reaction for a community which had tossed an effigy of Abe Lincoln into the St. Marys River during a political rally Oct. 2, 1860.

Indiana Volunteers under Capt. Segur. They saw action at Philippi, W. Va., on June 1 of that year and at Bealington and Carrick's Ford. Henry W. Lawton was the orderly sergeant of

It was a strange reaction for a community which had tossed an effigy of Abe Lincoln into the St. Marys River during a political rally Oct. 2, 1860.

But when the test came, Allen County and Fort Wayne pledged to supply three times as many men as the first Indiana call might require.

"Black Republicans" the crowds had shouted when Stephen A. Douglas came to Fort Wayne in his campaign against the "railsplitter of the Sangamon".

During the rally, a huge sawlog was produced to represent Lincoln, and six oxen were needed to move it to the bank of the river, where it was derisively rolled into the water.

Douglas headed the parade in the family carriage of Fred-eric Nirdlinger and for two hours the throng passed by the old courthouse. When a float challenging the "black Republicans" halted before the home of a rabid abolitionist, the wife came out on the porch "most unwisely . . . and with angry words raised her fist against this revocation," Mrs. Bessie K. Roberts, noted Fort Wayne historian and author reports from her research.

Douglas spoke on the east bank of the river near the old Methodist College. Among other things, he declared "why cannot this nation endure forever as our fathers made it, divided into free states and slave states with the right on the act of each to have slavery as long as it chooses?"

### **'A Straw Figure Burned On Square**

And that night a straw figure of Abraham Lincoln was hanged in effigy on the courthouse square!

Allen County cast 3,224 votes for Douglas; 2,522 for Lincoln; 42 for Breckenridge and 32 for Bell.

And when the fever of the election had passed, leading citizens gathered at Colerick Hall on Columbia Street to affirm their support of the Lincoln government. "Indiana for the union — first last and always" was the slogan adopted.

The gathering represented all classes and political beliefs.

On April 15, 1861, three days after Fort Sumter was fired upon, Mayor Randall called a mass meeting at Hedekin Hall to clarify the community's position in the national crisis.

Allen Hamilton and Jesse L. Williams were named vice chairmen of a civic group and Warren H. Withers, secretary. A resolutions committee composed of Hugh McCulloch, A. P. Edgerton, Samuel Hanna, Hugh B. Reed, Joseph Breckenridge, Pli-ny Hoagland and Lott S. Bayless

our national affairs, there should be one party in the State of Indiana, and that party should stand pledged before the country to uphold and sustain, by all means in its power, the national administration; enforcing obedience to the laws preserving the public property and vindicating the honor of the flag."

It was here that Allen County pledged to treble the state quota for fighting men.

With their names heading as many lists, Maj. William H. Link, Capt. George Humphrey and Capt. William P. Segur began the enrollment of volunteers. Enlistment offices were set up, including one in the Wabash and Erie Canal revenue office.

The first local troops in the field were those of Co. E, Ninth

Regiment, W. Va. on June 1 of that year and at Bealington and Car-rick's Ford. Henry W. Lawton was the orderly sergeant of Co. E.

Five days after the shells exploded over Fort Sumter, another patriotic demonstration was held at the Wabash Railroad shops where a flag was raised, to remain for the duration of the war.

### **The First Troops Leave For Battle**

The Fourth of July came and the departure of local troops was the incentive for another public gathering. Hugh McCulloch was the orator, Samuel Edsall mar-shall of the parade, and in the line of march were the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad's artillery company, the St. Joe Rangers, the Washington Invincibles and all existing fire compa-nies.

Military units formed at the start of hostilities bore the names of Capt. George  
Continued On Page 1E.  
Continued From Page 1E.

Humphreys, Capt. W. H. Link, Capt. Orrin D. Hurd, the Fort Wayne Rifles, the George Fitzsimmons, Lt. Henry W. Lawton, Lt. E. B. Struble, Capt. J. M. Silvers and Capt. Tannehill. The names remained with them only until they had been assigned to field forces.

The area recruiting center was established at Camp Allen, opposite the present Swinney Park. Organized here were the 30th Regiment under Col. Sion S. Bass on Aug. 20, 1861; 12th Indiana Infantry, Col. Link; 44th Regiment, Col. Hugh B. Reed on Nov. 22, 1861; the 74th Regiment, organized in 1862 under Col. Thomas Morgan; the 88th Regiment, summer of 1862, Col. George Humphrey; the 100th Regiment, Col. Sanford J. Stoughton and the 11th Indiana Battery, both in 1862.

That was the reaction to Fort Sumter, strangely enough, in a community which had cast its political lot with Stephen A. Douglas!

Fort Wayne's Contacts With Abraham Lincoln

By

R. Gerald McMurtry, Director

Lincoln Library-Museum

of

The Lincoln National Life Foundation, Inc.

Although Abraham Lincoln resided in Indiana for a period of fourteen years (1816-1830), it is hardly likely that as a youth living in the southern part of the state he ever had occasion to hear about or refer to the then budding village of Fort Wayne.

Lincoln did have occasion to mention Fort Wayne in a speech on the "Presidential Question" made before the United States House of Representatives on July 27, 1848. The address bore the sub-title: "General Taylor and The Veto." Delivered in a politically sarcastic but humorous vein, Congressman Lincoln's address was an attack on General Lewis Cass whom the Democrat politicians were grooming for the Presidency. In dealing with Cass' many charges against the public treasury, Lincoln mentioned his opponent's excessive fees as Superintendent of Indian Affairs which included the agencies at Piqua, Ohio; Fort Wayne, Indiana; and Chicago, Illinois.

So far as is known, this is the only time Lincoln ever mentioned Fort Wayne in a speech, and apparently no other letter is extant, or perhaps ever existed, in which the addressee was a resident of Fort Wayne.

For many years the staff of the Library-Museum of the Lincoln National Life Foundation searched unsucces-

fully for some record of a visit by Lincoln to Fort Wayne. Perhaps this search would have been forever futile had not a newspaper correspondent in search of material for his "One Hundred Years Ago" column discovered a six line news item in Dawson's Daily News of Fort Wayne for February 23, 1860. The brief notice is significant:

"Hon. Abe Lincoln and wife came from the West this morning at 1 o'clock, on the T. W. & W. R. R., and changing cars at this city, went east. 'Old Abe' looked as if his pattern had been a mighty ugly one."

The last sentence of the brief news item clearly identifies "Old Abe" as the prairie lawyer of Springfield, Illinois.

It was Dr. Louis A. Warren, former Director of the Lincoln National Life Foundation, who was able to unravel certain confusing statements made by the Fort Wayne reporter. For example, the statement that Lincoln's wife accompanied him is known to be erroneous. The lady in question was Mrs. Stephen Smith, who was accompanied by her infant son, Dudley. Her husband was a brother of Clark M. Smith who had married Ann Todd, a sister of Mrs. Lincoln. She traveled as far as Philadelphia with Mr. Lincoln so that he might assist her with her baggage and small son. Mrs. Smith reached her destination at 1:00 A.M. Saturday, and Lincoln continued his journey to New

York City the same morning.

Lincoln was enroute to New York City to deliver his Cooper Union Address, which was scheduled for the evening of February 27, 1860. His train left Springfield, Illinois at 10:15 A. M. on Wednesday, February 22nd. Traveling on a Toledo, Wabash & Western train, he arrived in Fort Wayne one hour late, although there was ample time to catch the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago train at 1:12 A.M. (Thursday). His route of travel through Indiana from State Line to Fort Wayne included the larger cities of Lafayette and Logansport.

The discovery of the Dawson Daily News item will necessitate the re-writing of history so far as this significant event in the life of Lincoln is concerned. Earlier biographers and historians were of the opinion that Lincoln traveled to the East from Chicago, Illinois, over the Pennsylvania Railroad or its connecting lines for Philadelphia. With the wrong route in mind Lincoln biographers have gone so far as to suggest that while in Chicago Lincoln left his Cooper Union Address manuscript for correction with Joseph Medill and Charles H. Ray, editors of the Tribune. This error was further compounded many years later when Medill, speaking as a guest of honor at a dinner in the nation's Capital, was reported by The Washington Post to have said, in

reference to the purported incident, that he made "about 40 changes" in the Lincoln Address manuscript. Medill also was reported to have said that "...the others to whom the address had been submitted were equally careful, and they made several ammdments." Medill was also quoted as having said that "when the speech was finally delivered, it was exactly word for word with the original copy which Lincoln gave us."

Lincoln's Cooper Union Address was one of the most significant speeches of his political career. Its delivery in New York City, along with subsequent speeches that he delivered in New England, made it possible for him to receive the nomination for the Presidency on the Republican ticket in May of 1860.

With many speaking engagements to fill, Lincoln hoped to return to Springfield on Monday, March 12th, but he found this schedule impossible. Leaving New York City over the Erie Road he boarded the Toledo, Wabash and Western train at Toledo on Tuesday, March 13th, and he passed through Fort Wayne at 5:20 P.M. This time there was no Dawson Daily News man at the railroad station to report the movement of this now distinguished visitor. Lincoln arrived in Springfield at 6:50 A.M. Wednesday morning, March 14th.

The only building in Fort Wayne associated with Lincoln is the old Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railway station constructed in the year 1858. It is

located south of the center of the 100 block of East Baker Street facing the bank of the Pennsylvania elevation. Now the property of C. A. Grieger, Inc. the structure will be razed this fall or next spring. This hurried round-trip through Indiana did not afford Lincoln very many opportunities to recall familiar scenes or to make important contacts with Hoosier politicians. However, never had a journey been more profitable for a budding presidential candidate than this trip to New York City to deliver the Cooper Union speech.

While Lincoln visited Fort Wayne on only one (round-trip) occasion, a great many legends and traditions about Lincoln and his campaigns for the Presidency have been related by older citizens of the city and community. The Journal-Gazette of February 13, 1942 published a story about a ninety year old Kendallville, Indiana man named P. A. Waldron who recalled "that the great emancipator once smiled at him and patted his shoulder at a Fort Wayne railway station where the President's train had stopped a few minutes while en route from Chicago to Washington."

Although the late Mr. Waldron's reminiscences are somewhat garbled in relation to the established facts, it is possible that he might have seen Lincoln

catch the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago train at 1:12 A. M. (Thursday) on February 23, 1860. Such a statement, however, is puzzling because Lincoln in February 1860 had hardly assumed the role of "Great Emancipator" or affected the "Father Abraham" image.

The local political accounts of the Presidential campaign of 1860 reveal that Fort Wayne was a Stephen A. Douglas town and was rather boisterous in the support of its favorite candidate. Several years ago the oral reminiscences of George W. Stover, an early resident of Ossian and Fort Wayne, were written down and made available to the Foundation by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. James Stover, 4516 Smith Street, of this city. They follow:

"Back in 1860 the Rockhill House was Fort Wayne's newest hotel. The first one was the Hediken House on Barr Street. We knew the Rockhill House as the old part of the St. Joseph Hospital, at the corner of Main & Broadway. Perhaps, you will remember that a little iron balcony extended over Main Street. (This building was torn down to make way for the new section of the Hospital.)

"Stephen A. Douglas came to Fort Wayne in 1860, campaigning against Lincoln. He stayed at the Rockhill House and made a five minute speech from that balcony. Later his "Speech of the day" was made on the banks of the River just south of the Main Street bridge, where bleachers were built to take care of the crowd. That was a gala day!

"Father Stover was a small boy then. He often told us the story. His foster father brought him all the way from Bluffton over the old plank road. They started long before dawn so that they'd arrive in time for the parade.

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In his book, "Men and Measures of Half A Century," Charles Scribner's Sons, 1888, McCulloch related in detail his interview with President Lincoln:

"A day or two after his second inauguration, Mr. Lincoln requested me, by one of his messengers, to call upon him at the White House at some time during the day, which I did in the afternoon. He was alone, and as he took my hand, he said: 'I have sent for you, Mr. McCulloch, to let you know that I want you to be Secretary of the Treasury, and if you do not object to it, I shall send your name to the Senate.' I was taken all aback by this sudden and

unexpected announcement. It was an office that I had not aspired to, and did not desire. I knew how arduous and difficult the duties of the head of that department were, and a place had been offered to me in New York which it would be greatly for my interest to accept. I hesitated for a moment, and then replied: "I thank you, Mr. President, heartily for this mark of your confidence, and I should be glad to comply with your wishes if I did not distrust my ability to do what will be required of the Secretary of the Treasury in the existing financial condition of the Government." "I will be responsible for that," said the President. "I will be responsible for that, and so I reckon we will consider the matter settled." The President seemed to be greatly careworn, but he was cheerful, and after a brief talk with him I returned to my office and said nothing to any one about the interview. I was, I confess, gratified by being asked to take the most important place in the Government, but I was troubled as I thought of its duties and responsibilities. I could not say which feeling predominated - gratification or dread. The next day my nomination was sent to the Senate, and was, as I understood, unanimously confirmed.

"I may say here that I found the office a very laborious and thankless one. I gave my entire time to its duties, I was not away from it more than twenty days during the whole term (four years) which I held it, frequently working by night as well as by day. I was subject to the most liberal abuse in the Senate and the House, and to some extent by the press; and yet I was never sorry that I accepted the post. Responsibility I did not shrink from - hard work agreed with me - and the causeless abuse even

of Senators did not disturb me. In looking back after so many years upon my administration of the Treasury, I can think of no recommendation which I made to Congress that did not merit favorable consideration; of no official act which I would recall."

As mentioned before, McCulloch delivered an address in Fort Wayne on October 11, 1865 during the course of which he eulogized the martyred President:

"Of Mr. Lincoln this is not a fitting occasion for me to speak freely. This much, however, I may be permitted to say, that the more I saw of him the higher became my admiration of his ability and his character. Before I went to Washington, and for a short period after, I doubted both his nerve and his statesmanship; but a closer observation relieved me of these doubts, and long before his death I had come to the conclusion that he was a man of will, of energy, of well-balanced mind, and wonderful sagacity. His practice of story-telling when the Government seemed to be in imminent peril and the sublimest events were transpiring surprised, if it did not sometimes disgust, those who did not know him well; but it indicated on his part no want of a proper appreciation of the terrible responsibility which rested upon him as the chief magistrate of a great nation engaged in the suppression of a desperate rebellion which threatened its overthrow. Story-telling with him was something more than a habit. He was so accustomed to it in social life and in the practice of his profession that it became a part of his nature, and so accurate was his recollection, and so great a fund had he at command, that he had always anecdotes and stories to illustrate

his arguments and delight those whose tastes were similar to his own; but those who judged from this trait that he had lacked deep feeling, or sound judgment, or a proper sense of the responsibility of his position, had no just appreciation of his character. He possessed all these qualities in an eminent degree. It was true of him, as it is true of all really noble and good men, that those who knew him best had the highest admiration of him. He was not a man of genius, but he possessed in a large degree what is far more valuable in a public man, excellent common sense. He did not seem to gain this knowledge from reading or from observation, for he read very few of our public journals, and was little inclined to call out the opinions of others. He was a representative of the people, and he understood what the people desired rather by a study of himself than of them. Granting that, although constitutionally honest himself, he did not put a very high valuation upon honesty in others, and that he sometimes permitted his partiality for his friends to influence his action in a manner that was hardly consistent with an upright administration of his great office, few men have held high positions whose conduct would so well bear the severest criticism as Mr. Lincoln's; but I shall not undertake his eulogy. The people have already passed judgment in favor of the nobleness and excellence of his character and the wisdom of his administration, and the pen of impartial history will confirm the judgment."

Hugh McCulloch did not retire in Fort Wayne as he had intimated he would in his speech of October 11, 1865. Instead he retired in the neighborhood of Washington, D.C. He died at "Holly Hill, Prince

George County, Virginia, on May 24, 1895. He was survived by two sons and two daughters.

While this city is proud of its historic tradition and has sought to honor its first citizens and memorialize some of their achievements, it has for some reason neglected Hugh McCulloch, who stands head and shoulders above all the other local or national leaders which Fort Wayne has contributed to the state and nation.

Following the death of Abraham Lincoln on April 15, 1865, several days elapsed before it was definitely known that the remains would be brought to Springfield, Illinois, for interment. Considerable pressure was brought to bear on the Lincolns to use the empty crypt in the basement of the United States Capitol that had been constructed, apparently without family authority, for the remains of George Washington.

Once Springfield was decided upon by the Lincoln family as the city where the President's remains were to be entombed, Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton immediately began working on a schedule and itinerary with the numerous railroads that would be required to convey the body back to the Illinois capital.

Many people were of the opinion that the funeral cortege would follow the inaugural route of 1861 when President-elect Lincoln journeyed from Springfield to Washington. Wild rumors, completely unfounded, had the funeral train visiting practically every midwest village and town located on a railroad. Even federal and state officials were often confused by conflicting orders and misleading information.

The citizens of Fort Wayne, Indiana, were perhaps surprised and pleased to read a Gazette-Extra handbill dated Thursday, April 20th,

1865 announcing that "President Lincoln's Remains to Stop at Fort Wayne." Fort Wayne citizens were much more kindly disposed toward Lincoln the martyred President in 1865 than they had been toward Lincoln the politician on October 2, 1860 when he was hanged in effigy within the city limits.

An original copy of the Gazette-Extra for April 20th, 1865 has been acquired by the Foundation from Margaret J. Smith Estate, through the courtesy of F. A. Schack, formerly trust officer, for the Fort Wayne National Bank, the Executor. While Lincoln's remains were not brought through Fort Wayne, this is nevertheless a prized item of Lincolniana of local interest.

Once Secretary Stanton worked out the funeral route he altered Lincoln's inaugural itinerary by omitting Pittsburgh and Cincinnati and detouring by way of Chicago, instead of going direct to Springfield from Indianapolis.

Lincoln's remains reached Indianapolis from Columbus, Ohio by way of the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway, which is now a part of the Pennsylvania road. The first Indiana city to be reached enroute to Indianapolis was Richmond. All day Sunday, April 30, the body lay on public view in the Indiana State House.

About midnight the coffin was closed for the next journey by way of a special train enroute to Chicago. Three different railroads were utilized: "the Lafayette and Indianapolis to Lafayette; the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago from Lafayette to Michigan City; and thence the Michigan Central into Chicago." The "Special" enroute to Chicago was made up at Indianapolis and

consisted of five cars of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and two that had come through over the entire route. All of the cars were most appropriately and lavishly draped. Of the two cars named, one was the superb railway "carriage" built at the government railway shops in Alexandria, and intended as the President's private car. It was in this car that the President's remains were placed.

Throughout the entire trip the funeral train was preceded by a pilot engine and at every town and village along the Indiana route the grieving people gathered to watch the train go by. In many instances buildings and railway depots were decorated in somber black, salvos of artillery were fired, circulars of a memorial nature were distributed, choirs chanted, torches were lighted, evergreen arches were constructed, logs were burned, flags were draped, and mourning badges were worn to express the grief of the country and townspeople who knew in advance that the train would not stop at their station.

The Indiana cities, towns and villages along the funeral route were Richmond, Centerville, Cambridge City, Dublin, Lewisville, Coffin's Station, Ogdens, Raysville, Knightstown, Charlottville, Greenfield, Cumberland, Indianapolis, Zionsville, Whitestown, Lebanon, Thorntown, Clark's Hill, Stockwell, Lafayette, Battle Ground, Reynolds, Francisville, Medaryville, Lucerne, San Pierre, LaCrosse, Michigan City, Lake and Gibbons.

When the train stopped at Michigan City one minor episode occurred. Some of the notable personages of the party from Washington were left behind. However, by means of an express engine, they were able to overtake the train at Porter Station. Chicago was reached at eleven o'clock on the morning of May 1.

While Fort Wayne Citizens were disappointed that Stanton's failure to utilize the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad had omitted their city from the funeral train's itinerary, their grief was just as sincere as that manifested in the more important cities between Washington and Springfield.

Today, the city of Fort Wayne is closely identified with the name and fame of the Sixteenth President, due to the phenomenal growth of The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company (founded in 1905) and its creation in 1928 of the Lincoln National Life Foundation with its Lincoln Library and Museum. Owing to the voluminous amount of Lincolniana that has been acquired by the Foundation over a period of thirty-six years, the city has become known as "A Center of Lincoln information in America."

Many factors can be enumerated to account for Lincoln's pre-eminent position among the world's great men. One significant factor has been the contribution made by the insurance industry in publicizing and disseminating information about this great American. The Lincoln National Life Foundation, for example, can boast of having assembled the greatest collection of organized printed material on the subject, and of publishing Lincoln Lore since April 15, 1929 (1532 bulletins up to November 1965) which constitutes the most voluminous printed work on any historical character. The Lincoln Library and Museum welcomes visitors on weekdays, Monday through Friday, from 8:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

A further indication of the present day popularity of the Sixteenth President in this city as one of the nation's greatest heroes is that in Fort Wayne fourteen institutions bear the name "Lincoln". These include business establishments, a bank, an insurance company, and a school.



*Its name indicates its character*

## The Lincoln National Life Foundation

Fort Wayne, Indiana

R. GERALD McMURTRY  
DIRECTOR

November 18, 1965

Mr. Fred Reynolds, Librarian  
Allen County-Fort Wayne Public Library  
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Dear Fred:

I enclose a typewritten copy of my article, which now bears the title: "Fort Wayne's Contacts with Abraham Lincoln."

I have indicated the approximate places in the text where the eight illustrations should appear. I realize that you may have to make adjustments between the text and the photographs because of mechanical problems. Please feel free to make any changes which are necessary.

I am delighted that you are going to put this article in pamphlet form. I hope it will prove popular with your readers.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Gerald".

R. Gerald McMurry

RGM:rph

Fort Wayne's Contacts With Abraham Lincoln

By

R. Gerald McMurtry, Director

Lincoln Library-Museum

of

The Lincoln National Life Foundation, Inc.

Although Abraham Lincoln resided in Indiana for a period of fourteen years (1816-1830), it is hardly likely that as a youth living in the southern part of the state he ever had occasion to hear about or refer to the then budding village of Fort Wayne.

Lincoln did have occasion to mention Fort Wayne in a speech on the "Presidential Question" made before the United States House of Representatives on July 27, 1846. The address bore the sub-title: "General Taylor and The Vote." Delivered in a politically sarcastic but humorous vein, Congressman Lincoln's address was an attack on General Lewis Cass when the Democrat politicians were grooming for the Presidency. In dealing with Cass' many charges against the public treasury, Lincoln mentioned his opponent's excessive fees as Superintendent of Indian Affairs which included the agencies at Piqua, Ohio; Fort Wayne, Indiana; and Chicago, Illinois.

So far as is known, this is the only time Lincoln ever mentioned Fort Wayne in a speech, and apparently no other letter is extant, or perhaps ever existed, in which the addressee was a resident of Fort Wayne.

For many years the staff of the Library-Museum of the Lincoln National Life Foundation searched unsuccessful-

fully for some record of a visit by Lincoln to Fort Wayne. Perhaps this search would have been forever futile had not a newspaper correspondent in search of material for his "One Hundred Years Ago" column discovered a six line news item in Duncan's Daily News of Fort Wayne for February 29, 1860. The brief notice is significant:

"Hon. Abe Lincoln and wife came from the West this morning at 1 o'clock, on the T. W. & W. R. R., and changing cars at this city, went east. 'Old Abe' looked as if his pattern had been a mighty ugly one."

The last sentence of the brief news item clearly identifies "Old Abe" as the prairie lawyer of Springfield, Illinois.

It was Dr. Louis A. Warren, former Director of the Lincoln National Life Foundation, who was able to unravel certain confusing statements made by the Fort Wayne reporter. For example, the statement that Lincoln's wife accompanied him is known to be erroneous. The lady in question was Mrs. Stephen Smith, who was accompanied by her infant son, Dudley. Her husband was a brother of Clark M. Smith who had married Ann Todd, a sister of Mrs. Lincoln. She traveled as far as Philadelphia with Mr. Lincoln so that he might assist her with her baggage and small son. Mrs. Smith reached her destination at 1:00 A.M. Saturday, and Lincoln continued his journey to New

York City the same morning.

Lincoln was enroute to New York City to deliver his Cooper Union Address, which was scheduled for the evening of February 27, 1860. His train left Springfield, Illinois at 10:15 A. M. on Wednesday, February 22nd. Traveling on a Toledo, Wabash & Western train, he arrived in Fort Wayne one hour late, although there was ample time to catch the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago train at 1:12 A.M. (Thursday). His route of travel through Indiana from State Line to Fort Wayne included the larger cities of Lafayette and Logansport.

p 2 ——— The discovery of the Dawson Daily News item will necessitate the re-writing of history so far as this significant event in the life of Lincoln is concerned. Earlier biographers and historians were of the opinion that Lincoln traveled to the East from Chicago, Illinois, over the Pennsylvania Railroad or its connecting lines for Philadelphia. With the wrong route in mind Lincoln biographers have gone so far as to suggest that while in Chicago Lincoln left his Cooper Union Address manuscript for correction with Joseph Medill and Charles H. Ray, editors of the Tribune. This error was further compounded many years later when Medill, speaking as a guest of honor at a dinner in the nation's Capital, was reported by The Washington Post to have said, in

reference to the purported incident, that he made "about 40 changes" in the Lincoln Address manuscript. Medill also was reported to have said that "...the others to whom the address had been submitted were equally careful, and they made several amendments." Medill was also quoted as having said that "when the speech was finally delivered, it was exactly word for word with the original copy which Lincoln gave us."

Lincoln's Cooper Union Address was one of the most significant speeches of his political career. Its delivery in New York City, along with subsequent speeches that he delivered in New England, made it possible for him to receive the nomination for the Presidency on the Republican ticket in May of 1860.

With many speaking engagements to fill, Lincoln hoped to return to Springfield on Monday, March 12th, but he found this schedule impossible. Leaving New York City over the Erie Road he boarded the Toledo, Wabash and Western train at Toledo on Tuesday, March 13th, and he passed through Fort Wayne at 5:20 P.M. This time there was no Dawson Kelly King man at the railroad station to report the movement of this now distinguished visitor. Lincoln arrived in Springfield at 6:50 A.M. Wednesday morning, March 14th.

The only building in Fort Wayne associated with Lincoln is the old Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railway station constructed in the year 1858. It is

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located south of the center of the 100 block of East Baker Street facing the bank of the Pennsylvania elevation. Now the property of C. A. Strieger, Inc. the structure will be razed this fall or next spring. This hurried round-trip through Indiana did not afford Lincoln very many opportunities to recall familiar scenes or to make important contacts with Hoosier politicians. However, never had a journey been more profitable for a budding presidential candidate than this trip to New York City to deliver the Cooper Union speech.

While Lincoln visited Fort Wayne on only one (round-trip) occasion, a great many legends and traditions about Lincoln and his campaigns for the Presidency have been related by older citizens of the city and community. The Journal-Gazette of February 13, 1942 published a story about a ninety year old Kendallville, Indiana man named P. A. Waldron who recalled "that the great emancipator once smiled at him and patted his shoulder at a Fort Wayne railway station where the President's train had stopped a few minutes while en route from Chicago to Washington."

Although the late Mr. Waldron's reminiscences are somewhat garbled in relation to the established facts, it is possible that he might have seen Lincoln

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catch the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago train at 1:12 A. M. (Thursday) on February 23, 1860. Such a statement, however, is puzzling because Lincoln in February 1860 had hardly assumed the role of "Great Emancipator" or affected the "Father Abraham" image.

The local political accounts of the Presidential campaign of 1860 reveal that Fort Wayne was a Stephen A. Douglas town and was rather boisterous in the support of its favorite candidate. Several years ago the oral reminiscences of George L. Stover, an early resident of Cassin and Fort Wayne, were written down and made available to the Foundation by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. James Stover, 4516 Smith Street, of this city. They follow:

"Back in 1860 the Rockhill House was Fort Wayne's newest hotel. The first one was the Hoffman House on Barr Street. We knew the Rockhill House as the old part of the St. Joseph Hospital, at the corner of Main & Broadway. Perhaps, you will remember that a little iron balcony extended over Main Street. (This building was torn down to make way for the new section of the Hospital.)

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The telegraphic political activity continued all day in Fort Wayne, and at sundown there was a hue and cry, "Everybody to the Court House!"<sup>10</sup> This time a copy of a picture of Abraham Lincoln was hung in sailing.

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In his book, "Men and Measures of Half A Century," Charles Scribner's Sons, 1886, McCulloch related in detail his interview with President Lincoln:

"A day or two after his second inauguration, Mr. Lincoln requested me, by one of his messengers, to call upon him at the White House at some time during the day, which I did in the afternoon. He was alone, and as he took my hand, he said: 'I have sent for you, Mr. McCulloch, to let you know that I want you to be Secretary of the Treasury, and if you do not object to it, I shall send your name to the Senate.' I was taken all aback by this sudden and

unexpected announcement. It was an office that I had not aspired to, and did not desire. I knew how arduous and difficult the duties of the head of that department were, and a place had been offered to me in New York which it would be greatly for my interest to accept. I hesitated for a moment, and then replied: "I thank you, Mr. President, heartily for this mark of your confidence, and I should be glad to comply with your wishes if I did not distrust my ability to do what will be required of the Secretary of the Treasury in the existing financial condition of the Government." "I will be responsible for that," said the President. "I will be responsible for that, and so I reckon we will consider the matter settled." The President seemed to be greatly careworn, but he was cheerful, and after a brief talk with him I returned to my office and said nothing to any one about the interview. I was, I confess, gratified by being asked to take the most important place in the Government, but I was troubled as I thought of its duties and responsibilities. I could not say which feeling predominated - gratification or dread. The next day my nomination was sent to the Senate, and was, as I understood, unanimously confirmed.

"I may say here that I found the office a very laborious and thankless one. I gave my entire time to its duties, I was not away from it more than twenty days during the whole term (four years) which I held it, frequently working by night as well as by day. I was subject to the most liberal abuse in the Senate and the House, and to some extent by the press; and yet I was never sorry that I accepted the post. Responsibility I did not shrink from - hard work agreed with me - and the causeless abuse even

of Senators did not disturb me. In looking back after so many years upon my administration of the Treasury, I can think of no recommendation which I made to Congress that did not merit thorough consideration; of no official act which I would recall."

As mentioned before, McCulloch delivered an address in Fort Wayne on October 11, 1865 during the course of which he eulogized the martyred President:

"Of Mr. Lincoln this is not a fitting occasion for me to speak freely. This much, however, I may be permitted to say, that the more I saw of him the higher became my estimation of his ability and his character. Before I went to Washington, and for a short period after, I doubted both his nerve and his statesmanship; but a closer observation relieved me of these doubts, and long before his death I had come to the conclusion that he was a man of will, of energy, of well-balanced mind, and wonderful sagacity. His practice of story-telling when the Government seemed to be in imminent peril and the sublimest events were transpiring surprised, if it did not sometimes disgust, those who did not know him well; but it indicated on his part no want of a proper appreciation of the terrible responsibility which rested upon him as the chief magistrate of a great nation engaged in the suppression of a desperate rebellion which threatened its overthrow. Story-telling with him was something more than a habit. He was so accustomed to it in social life and in the practice of his profession that it became a part of his nature, and so accurate was his recollection, and so great a fund had he at command, that he had always anecdotes and stories to illustrate

his arguments and held it those whose tastes were similar to his own; but those who judged from this credit that he had lacked deep feeling, or sound judgment, or a proper sense of the responsibility of his position, had no just appreciation of his character. He possessed all these qualities in an eminent degree. It was true of him, as it is true of all really noble and good men, that those who knew him best had the highest admiration of him. He was not a man of genius, but he possessed in a large degree what is far more valuable in a public man, excellent common sense. He did not seem to gain this knowledge from reading or from observation, for he read very few of our public journals, and was little inclined to call out the opinions of others. He was a representative of the people, and he understood what the people desired rather from a study of himself than of them. Granting that, although constitutionally honest himself, he did not put a very high value upon honesty in others, and that he sometimes permitted his partiality for his friends to influence his action in a manner that was wholly consistent with an upright administration of his great office, few men have held high positions whose conduct would so well bear the severest criticism as Mr. Lincoln's; but I shall not undertake his eulogy. The people have already passed judgment in favor of the nobleness and excellence of his character and the wisdom of his administration, and the pen of impartial history will confirm the judgment."

High McCulloch did not retire in Fort Wayne as he had intimated he would in his speech of October 11, 1863. Instead he retired in the neighborhood of Washington, D.C. He died at "Holly Hill, Prince

George County, Virginia, on May 24, 1895. He was survived by two sons and two daughters.

While this city is proud of its historic tradition and has sought to honor its first citizens and memorialize some of their achievements, it has for some reason neglected Hugh McCulloch, who stands head and shoulders above all the other local or national leaders which Fort Wayne has contributed to the state and nation.

Following the death of Abraham Lincoln on April 15, 1865, several days elapsed before it was definitely known that the remains would be brought to Springfield, Illinois, for interment. Considerable pressure was brought to bear on the Lincolns to use the empty crypt in the basement of the United States Capitol that had been constructed, apparently without family authority, for the remains of George Washington.

Once Springfield was decided upon by the Lincoln family as the city where the President's remains were to be entombed, Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton immediately began working on a schedule and itinerary with the numerous railroads that would be required to convey the body back to the Illinois capital.

Many people were of the opinion that the funeral cortege would follow the inaugural route of 1861 when President-elect Lincoln journeyed from Springfield to Washington. Wild rumors, completely unfounded, had the funeral train visiting practically every smallest village and town located on a railroad. Even federal and state officials were often confused by conflicting orders and misleading information.

The citizens of Fort Wayne, Indiana, were perhaps surprised and pleased to read a Gazette-Extra handbill dated Thursday, April 20th,

1865 announcing that "President Lincoln's Remains to Stop at Fort Wayne." Fort Wayne citizens were much more kindly disposed toward Lincoln the martyred President in 1865 than they had been toward Lincoln the politician on October 2, 1860 when he was hanged in effigy within the city limits.

An original copy of the Wanted Extra for April 20th, 1865 has been retained by the Foundation from Margaret J. Smith Estate, through the courtesy of F. A. Schack, formerly trust officer, for the Fort Wayne National Bank, the Executor. While Lincoln's remains were not brought through Fort Wayne, this is nevertheless a prized item of Lincolniana of local interest.

Once Secretary Stanton worked out the funeral route he altered Lincoln's inaugural itinerary by omitting Pittsburgh and Cincinnati and detouring by way of Chicago, instead of going direct to Springfield from Indianapolis.

Lincoln's remains reached Indianapolis from Columbus, Ohio by way of the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway, which is now a part of the Pennsylvania road. The first Indiana city to be reached enroute to Indianapolis was Richmond. All day Sunday, April 30, the body lay on public view in the Indiana State House.

About midnight the coffin was closed for the next journey by way of a special train enroute to Chicago. Three different railroads were utilized: "the Lafayette and Indianapolis to Lafayette; the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago from Lafayette to Michigan City; and thence the Michigan Central into Chicago." The "Special" enroute to Chicago was made up at Indianapolis and

consisted of five cars of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and two that had come through over the entire route. All of the cars were most appropriately and lavishly decorated. Of the two cars named, one was the superb railway "carriage" built at the government railway shops in Alexandria, and intended as the President's private car. It was in this car that the President's remains were placed.

Throughout the entire trip the funeral train was preceded by a pilot engine and at every town and village along the Indiana route the grieving people gathered to watch the train go by. In many instances buildings and railway depots were decorated in somber black, salves of artillery were fired, circulars of a memorial nature were distributed, choirs chanted, torches were lighted, wagon-bear arches were constructed, logs were burned, flags were draped, and mourning badges were worn to express the grief of the country and townspeople who knew in advance that the train would not stop at their station.

Indiana cities, towns and villages along the funeral route were Richmond, Centerville, Cambridge City, Dublin, Lewisville, Coffin's Station, Options, Rivesville, Knightstown, Charlottesville, Greenfield, Cumberland, Indianapolis, Zionsville, Whitestown, Lebanon, Thorntown, Clark's Mill, Stockwell, Lafayette, Battle Ground, Reynolds, Francisville, Medaryville, Lucerne, San Pierre, LaCrosse, Michigan City, Lake and Gibbons.

When the train stopped at Michigan City one minor episode occurred. Some of the notable personages of the party from Washington were left behind. However, by means of an express engine, they were able to overtake the train at Porter Station. Chicago was reached at eleven o'clock on the morning of May 1.

While Fort Wayne Catholics were disappointed that Stanton's failure to utilize the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad had omitted their city from the funeral train's itinerary, their grief was just as sincere as that manifested in the more important cities between Washington and Springfield.

Today, the city of Fort Wayne is closely identified with the name and fame of the Sixteenth President, due to the phenomenal growth of The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company (founded in 1905) and its creation in 1926 of the Lincoln National Life Foundation with its Lincoln Library and Museum. Owing to the voluminous amount of Lincolniana that has been acquired by the Foundation over a period of thirty-one years, the city has become known as the Center of Lincoln information in America.

Two factors can be cited to account for Lincoln's pre-eminent position among the world's great men. One significant factor has been the contribution made by the insurance industry in publicizing and disseminating information about this great American. The Lincoln National Life Foundation, for example, can boast of having assembled the greatest collection of organized printed material on the subject, and of publishing Lincoln Logs since April 15, 1947 (1532 bulletins up to November 1965) which constitutes the most voluminous printed work on any historical character. The Lincoln Library and Museum welcomes visitors on weekdays, Monday through Friday, from 8:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

A further indication of the present day popularity of the Sixteenth President in this city is one of the nation's greatest heroes is that in Fort Wayne fourteen institutions bear the name "Lincoln". These include business establishments, a bank, an insurance company, and a school.

# GAZETTE-EXTRA.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20th, 1865.

## President Lincoln's Remains to stop at Fort Wayne.

Our Citizens to Receive them on behalf  
of the State.

Official from Adjutant Gen. Terrell

## MEETING TO-NIGHT.

The following dispatch from Adjutant General Terrell announces officially that the remains of the lamented late President Lincoln will pass through Fort Wayne on their way to Springfield, Illinois. As Fort Wayne is the only large town in the State through which they pass we are called upon to exhibit on behalf of the State, as well as our own city, the respect and reverence we all feel for our illustrious dead. We therefore urge upon the citizens of Fort Wayne to meet at the Court House this evening at seven o'clock to make suitable arrangements for the occasion. Let our manifestation of respect be worthy the State of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 20.

Secretary Stanton telegraphs that the remains of President Lincoln will go direct to Springfield via Fort Wayne, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad of course. The cortege cannot stop only for a few minutes in your city.

But it would be highly proper for your citizens to manifest their respect for the lamented Chief of the nation, by a general turnout with emblems of mourning, as the remains pass. As Fort Wayne is the only prominent town in this State that will be thus honored, timely arrangements should be made.

The remains will pass through Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburg, and you can ascertain in due time their arrival in your city.

W. H. H. Terrell,  
Adjutant General

From the Lincoln National Life Foundation  
An original copy of the Gazette-Extra broadside dated  
April 20, 1865, which erroneously placed Fort Wayne  
on the Lincoln funeral route.

tired in the neighborhood of Washington, D.C. He died at "Holly Hill, Prince George County, Virginia, on May 24, 1895. He was survived by two sons and two daughters.

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Once Springfield was decided upon by the Lincoln family as the city where the President's remains were to be entombed, Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton immediately began working on a schedule and itinerary with the numerous railroads that would be required to convey the body back to the Illinois capital.

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(Continued on page 4)

nolds, Francisville, Medaryville, Lucerne, San Pierre, LaCrosse, Michigan City, Lake and Gibbons, (See *LaCrosse-Lake* No. 270, June 26, 1924.)

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Fort Wayne's Contacts With  
Abraham Lincoln

by  
R. Gerald McMurtry



# Fort Wayne's Contacts With Abraham Lincoln

By

R. Gerald McMurtry, Director

Lincoln Library-Museum

of

The Lincoln National Life Foundation, Inc.

Public Library of Fort Wayne and Allen County  
1966

# **Board of Trustees of the Fort Wayne Public Library**

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## **Public Library Board for Allen County**

The members of this Board include the members of the Board of Trustees of the Fort Wayne Public Library (with the same officers) together with the following citizens chosen from Allen County outside the corporate city of Fort Wayne.

Mrs. Frank Dulin  
James E. Graham  
Gerald W. Morsches  
Mrs. Charles Reynolds

Although Abraham Lincoln resided in Indiana for a period of fourteen years (1816-1830), it is hardly likely that as a youth living in the southern part of the state he ever had occasion to hear about or refer to the then budding village of Fort Wayne.

Lincoln did have occasion to mention Fort Wayne in a speech on the "Presidential Question" made before the United States House of Representatives on July 27, 1848. The address bore the subtitle: "General Taylor and The Veto." Delivered in a politically sarcastic but humorous vein, Congressman Lincoln's address was an attack on General Lewis Cass whom the Democrat politicians were grooming for the Presidency. In dealing with Cass' many charges against the public treasury, Lincoln mentioned his opponent's excessive fees as Superintendent of Indian Affairs which included the agencies at Piqua, Ohio; Fort Wayne, Indiana; and Chicago, Illinois.

So far as is known, this is the only time Lincoln ever mentioned Fort Wayne in a speech, and apparently no other letter is extant, or perhaps ever existed, in which the addressee was a resident of Fort Wayne.

For many years the staff of the Library-Museum of the Lincoln National Life Foundation searched unsuccessfully for some record of a visit by Lincoln to Fort Wayne. Perhaps this search would have been forever futile had not a newspaper correspondent in search of material for his "One Hundred Years Ago" column discovered a six line news item in Dawson's Daily News of Fort Wayne for February 23, 1860. The brief notice is significant:

"Hon. Abe Lincoln and wife came from the West this morning at 1 o'clock, on the T.W. & W.R.R., and changing cars at this city, went east. 'Old Abe' looked as if his pattern had been a mighty ugly one."

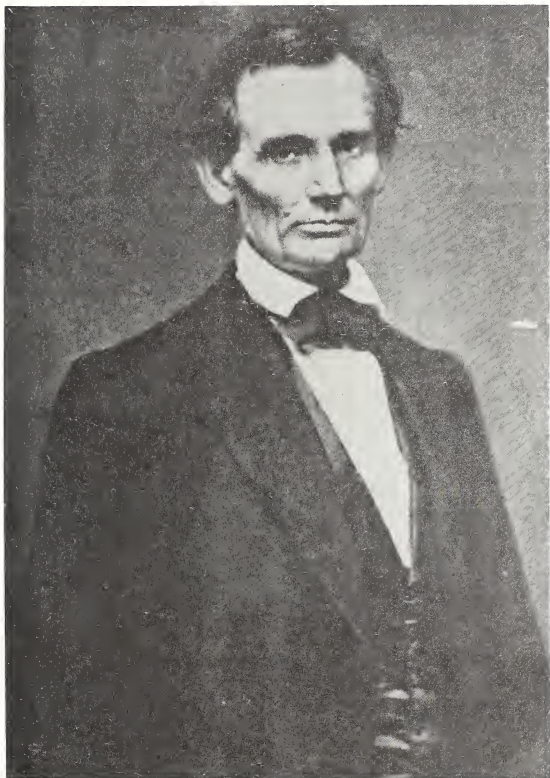
Hon. Abe Lincoln and wife came from the west this morning at 1 o'clock, on the T. W. & W. R. R., and changing cars at this city went east. "Old Abe" looked like as if his pattern had been a mighty ugly one.

From the Lincoln National Life Foundation  
Retouched excerpt from Dawson's Daily News, February 23, 1860. Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The last sentence of the brief news item clearly identifies "Old Abe" as the prairie lawyer of Springfield, Illinois.

It was Dr. Louis A. Warren, former Director of the Lincoln National Life Foundation, who was able to unravel certain confusing statements made by the Fort Wayne reporter. For example, the statement that Lincoln's wife accompanied him is known to be erroneous. The lady in question was Mrs. Stephen Smith, who was accompanied by her infant son, Dudley. Her husband was a brother of Clark N. Smith who had married Ann Todd, a sister of Mrs. Lincoln. She traveled as far as Philadelphia with Mr. Lincoln so that he might assist her with her baggage and small son. Mrs. Smith reached her destination at 1:00 A.M. Saturday, and Lincoln continued his journey to New York City the same morning.

Lincoln was enroute to New York City to deliver his Cooper Union Address, which was scheduled for the evening of February 27, 1860. His train left Springfield, Illinois at 10:15 A.M. on Wednesday, February 22nd. Traveling on a Toledo, Wabash & Western train, he arrived in Fort Wayne one hour late, although there was ample time to catch the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago train at 1:12 A.M. (Thursday). His route of travel through Indiana from State Line to Fort Wayne included the larger cities of Lafayette and Logansport.



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation  
Abraham Lincoln

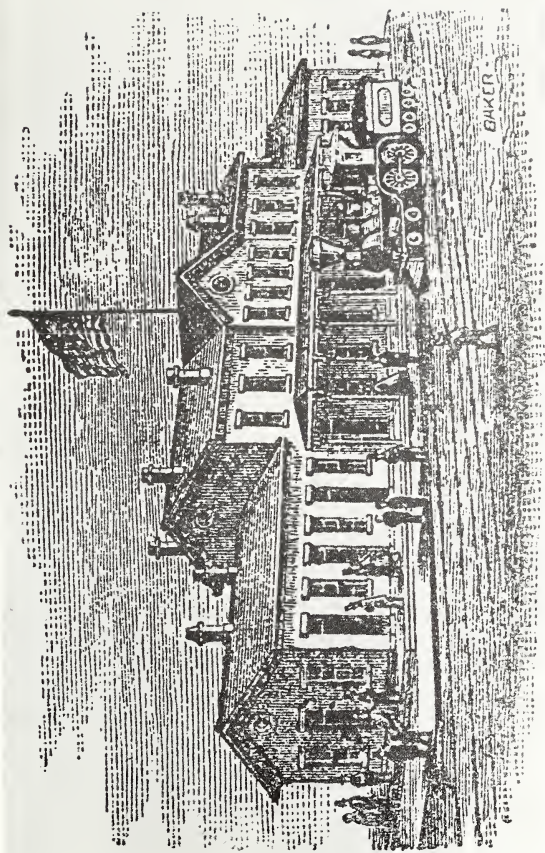
Photograph taken by Mathew B. Brady in New York, N. Y. on February 25, 1860 two days after the future Sixteenth President passed through Fort Wayne enroute to the East.

The discovery of the Dawson Daily News item will necessitate the re-writing of history so far as this significant event in the life of Lincoln is concerned. Earlier biographers and historians were of the opinion that Lincoln traveled to the East from Chicago, Illinois, over the Pennsylvania Railroad or its connecting lines for Philadelphia. With the wrong route in mind Lincoln biographers have gone so far as to suggest that while in Chicago Lincoln left his Cooper Union Address manuscript for correction with Joseph Medill and Charles H. Ray, editors of the Tribune. This error was further compounded many years later when Medill, speaking as a guest of honor at a dinner in the nation's Capital, was reported by The Washington Post to have said, in reference to the purported incident, that he made "about 40 changes" in the Lincoln Address manuscript. Medill also was reported to have said that ". . . the others to whom the address had been submitted were equally careful, and they made several amendments." Medill was also quoted as having said that "when the speech was finally delivered, it was exactly word for word with the original copy which Lincoln gave us."

Lincoln's Cooper Union Address was one of the most significant speeches of his political career. Its delivery in New York City, along with subsequent speeches that he delivered in New England, made it possible for him to receive the nomination for the Presidency on the Republican ticket in May of 1860.

With many speaking engagements to fill, Lincoln hoped to return to Springfield on Monday, March 12th, but he found this schedule impossible. Leaving New York City over the Erie Road he boarded the Toledo, Wabash and Western train at Toledo on Tuesday, March 13th, and he passed through Fort Wayne at 5:20 P.M. This time there was no Dawson Daily News man at the railroad station to report the movement of this now distinguished visitor. Lincoln arrived in Springfield at 6:50 A.M. Wednesday morning, March 14th.

The only building in Fort Wayne associated with Lincoln is the old Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railway station constructed in the year 1858. It is located south of the center of the 100 block of East Baker Street facing the bank of the Pennsylvania elevation. Now the property of C. A. Grieger, Inc. the structure will be razed this fall or next spring. This hurried round-trip through Indiana did not afford Lincoln very many opportunities to recall familiar scenes or to make important contacts with Hoosier



From Griswold's "Pictorial History of Fort Wayne."  
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Station constructed in 1858.



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

The Pittsburgh, Chicago & Fort Wayne Railway Station (as it appears today) where Lincoln changed trains in Fort Wayne on February 23, 1860. Constructed in 1858, this building (except for one wing) is still standing, but it will be razed this fall or next spring by its owners, C. A. Grieger, Inc. (Note a portion of the home office building of the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company at the immediate right.)

politicians. However, never had a journey been more profitable for a budding presidential candidate than this trip to New York City to deliver the Cooper Union speech.

While Lincoln visited Fort Wayne on only one (round-trip) occasion, a great many legends and traditions about Lincoln and his campaigns for the Presidency have been related by older citizens of the city and community. The Journal-Gazette of February 13, 1942 published a story about a ninety year old Kendallville, Indiana man named P. A. Waldron who recalled "that the great emancipator once smiled at him and patted his shoulder at a Fort Wayne railway station where the President's train had stopped a few minutes while en route from Chicago to Washington."

Although the late Mr. Waldron's reminiscences are somewhat garbled in relation to the established facts, it is possible that he might have seen Lincoln catch the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago train at 1:12 A.M. (Thursday) on February 23, 1860. Such a statement, however, is puzzling because Lincoln in February 1860 had hardly assumed the role of "Great Emancipator" or affected the "Father Abraham" image.

The local political accounts of the Presidential campaign of 1860 reveal that Fort Wayne was a Stephen A. Douglas town and was rather boisterous in the support of its favorite candidate. Several years ago the oral reminiscences of George W. Stover, an early resident of Ossian and Fort Wayne, were written down and made available to the Foundation by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. James Stover, 4516 Smith Street, of this city. They follow:

"Back in 1860 the Rockhill House was Fort Wayne's newest hotel. The first one was the Hediken House on Barr Street. We knew the Rockhill House as the old part of the St. Joseph Hospital, at the corner of Main & Broadway. Perhaps, you will remember that a little iron balcony extended over Main Street. (This building was torn down to make way for the new section of the Hospital.)

"Stephen A. Douglas came to Fort Wayne in 1860, campaigning against Lincoln. He stayed at the Rockhill House and made a five minute speech from that balcony. Later his 'Speech of the day' was made on the banks of the River just south of the Main Street bridge, where bleachers were built to take care of the crowd. That was a gala day!

"Father Stover was a small boy then. He often told us the story. His foster father brought him all the way from Bluffton over the old plank road. They started long before dawn so that they'd arrive in time for the parade.

**ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S ONLY VISIT TO FORT WAYNE, IND.**  
was when he was enroute to New York city to deliver the Cooper Union Address...  
FEBRUARY 23, 1860



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation Exhibit  
in the Lincoln Life's Library-Museum giving details  
of Abraham Lincoln's only visit to Fort Wayne, Indiana.

"It was a wonderful parade! It started at the Courthouse and went all the way to the Main Street bridge. Bands played, and all the people applauded Stephen A. Douglas. Somewhere about half way along the line of march, there was a great commotion and a float broke into the parade. It was a huge hay-wagon, and on it was a tall, lanky young man dressed to represent Abe Lincoln, and he was splitting rails. The float was so clever and realistic that it was stealing the show. Of course, it moved very slowly as it was drawn by two teams of oxen. Something must be done as it was breaking the parade in two.

"Main Street was a narrow grass grown road. The float moved so slowly, and the road was so narrow that the rest of the parade could not pass it. But, the grass helped to solve the problem. Some enterprising person thought of salt, and sprinkled it on the grass beside the road. The oxen pulled out of line of the parade to lick the salt, and no amount of urging could get them to move on. The parade moved on to its destination where the Speech was to be made, and quite a political rally took place. It turned out to be Stephen Douglas' day, . . . but as we all remember, Lincoln was successful and at the inaugurations became our President."

Other stories have been related about that October 2nd day in 1860 when Douglas came to Fort Wayne in his canvass against the "Railsplitter of the Sangamon." It is said that on this occasion a huge sawlog, intended to represent Abraham Lincoln, was flung into the St. Mary's River as a defiant gesture of derision against the Republican candidate. Apparently, the sawlog was a part of a political float which was intended as a challenge to the "Black Republicans." However, it is said that only one protest was made. That occurred when the float halted before the house of a rabid abolitionist whose wife came out on the porch "most unwisely . . . and with angry words raised her fist against this provocation."

The boisterous political activity continued all day in Fort Wayne, and "at sunset there was a hue and cry, 'Everybody to the Court House.'" This time a straw figure of Abraham Lincoln was hanged in effigy.

On November 6, 1860, election day, the people of Allen County and Fort Wayne voted. The results, ignoring the technicality that the ballots were cast for Presidential electors, were 3,224 votes for Douglas; 2,552 for Lincoln; 42 for Breckinridge; and 32 for Bell. These returns were sent to the Secretary of State by I.D. G. Nelson, Allen County Clerk.



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation  
Hugh McCulloch: Cashier and Manager of the Fort Wayne Branch of the State Bank of Indiana, 1835-56; President of State Bank of Indiana, 1856-63; Comptroller of Currency, 1863-65; U.S. Secretary of Treasury 1865-69 (1884-85), and author of "Men and Measures of Half a Century," 1888.

It was Hugh McCulloch, a prominent Indiana banker, who summarized for the people of Fort Wayne, in an address delivered on July 4, 1861, the significance of the November 1860 election:

"The election of Lincoln, a sectional candidate, was of itself an evidence of the deep-rooted hostility of the North to slavery, and rendered the continuance of the Southern States in the Union dishonorable and dangerous to them.

"But the election of Lincoln would not probably have occurred but for the course of the ultraists in breaking up the Charleston convention, and the intelligence of his election was received with rapturous delight by those who pretended to regard it as a calamity. Mr. Douglas gave it as his opinion that the same game would have been played if he had been the successful candidate.

"Lincoln was elected in conformity with the Constitution. It would, at all events, have been prudent, not to say patriotic, on the part of his opponents at the South if they had, as they pretended to have a reverence for the Constitution and a regard for the Union, to have awaited the developments of his administration, and if any demonstrations were made by him or his party against their interests, to have held them in check by their majority in the Senate and the expressed opinions of the Supreme Court before taking extreme measures to protect those interests against imaginary dangers. . . ."

McCulloch delivered this address in Fort Wayne when an intense war feeling among its citizens was thoroughly aroused, and when great indignation was felt against the Southern States.

With the advent of the Civil War Lincoln gained popularity with Hoosier voters, even though Fort Wayne remained a Democratic city. On November 7, 1864 Indiana contributed to Lincoln's sweeping national victory by giving him a 20,000 majority over General George B. McClellan, the Democratic standard bearer. Fort Wayne's vote, however, was 2244 for (Union-Republican Presidential electors) Lincoln and 4932 for (Democratic Presidential electors) McClellan. These returns were sent to the Secretary of State by William Fleming, the Allen County Clerk.

While Lincoln had little contact with Fort Wayne, he did name a citizen of the city, Hugh McCulloch, as a member of his Cabinet. McCulloch, born in 1808 at Kennebunk, Maine, moved to Fort Wayne as a young man. In one of his addresses delivered in Fort Wayne on October 11, 1865, McCulloch made the statement that "No place will ever be so dear to me as Fort Wayne; no friendships will ever be so strong as those which I have formed here. I

am, you know, one of the pioneers of this beautiful city. When I crossed the St. Mary's, swimming my horse by a side of a canoe, on the 23rd of June, 1833, Fort Wayne was a hamlet, containing a few hundred souls; an Indian trading post, a mere dot of civilization in the heart of a magnificent wilderness. Under my own eye, as it were, it has become a city of nearly twenty thousand people, a city full of vigor and enterprise, the second city of the State. I am proud of Fort Wayne and of the noble State of Indiana--a State which has been second to no State in the Union in her devotion to the Government and in the gallantry with which her sons have defended it. I am thankful when I crossed the mountains, in common parlance, 'to seek my fortune,' my feet were directed to Indiana, and especially to this place. Wherever duty may call me hereafter, this will ever be to me my home. Many of my kindred sleep in our beautiful cemetery, and there, I trust, will be my resting-place when I am called upon to join the great company of the departed."

Practicing first as a lawyer and then winning considerable distinction as an Indiana banker, McCulloch was asked by Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase, in March of 1863 to serve as Comptroller of the Currency. Accepting the position, McCulloch remained in charge of the National banking system until March 1865.

On March 5, 1865 Lincoln had an interview with McCulloch and asked him to take the post of Secretary of the Treasury. Chase had resigned the Treasury portfolio in 1864 to become Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and W. P. Fessenden, his successor, had resigned the Cabinet position at the beginning of Lincoln's second term. McCulloch accepted the post and remained in that position until March 1869. It is of interest to note, however, that in October 1884, at the age of seventy-six, McCulloch was requested by President Chester A. Arthur to resume the position of Secretary of the Treasury to succeed W. O. Gresham who resigned. McCulloch held the post until the end of the Arthur Administration.

In his book, "Men and Measures of Half A Century," Charles Scribner's Sons, 1888, McCulloch related in detail his interview with President Lincoln:

"A day or two after his second inauguration, Mr. Lincoln requested me, by one of his messengers, to call upon him at the White House at some time during the day, which I did in the afternoon. He was alone, and as he took my hand, he said: 'I have sent for you, Mr. McCulloch, to let you know that I want you to be Secretary of the Treasury, and if you do not object to it, I shall send

your name to the Senate.' I was taken all aback by this sudden and unexpected announcement. It was an office that I had not aspired to, and did not desire. I knew how arduous and difficult the duties of the head of that department were, and a place had been offered to me in New York which it would be greatly for my interest to accept. I hesitated for a moment, and then replied: 'I thank you, Mr. President, heartily for this mark of your confidence, and I should be glad to comply with your wishes if I did not distrust my ability to do what will be required of the Secretary of the Treasury in the existing financial condition of the Government.' 'I will be responsible for that,' said the President. 'I will be responsible for that, and so I reckon we will consider the matter settled.' The President seemed to be greatly careworn, but he was cheerful, and after a brief talk with him I returned to my office and said nothing to any one about the interview. I was, I confess, gratified by being asked to take the most important place in the Government, but I was troubled as I thought of its duties and responsibilities. I could not say which feeling predominated--gratification or dread. The next day my nomination was sent to the Senate, and was, as I understood, unanimously confirmed.

"I may say here that I found the office a very laborious and thankless one. I gave my entire time to its duties, I was not away from it more than twenty days during the whole term (four years) which I held it, frequently working by night as well as by day. I was subject to the most liberal abuse in the Senate and the House, and to some extent by the press; and yet I was never sorry that I accepted the post. Responsibility I did not shrink from--hard work agreed with me--and the causeless abuse even of Senators did not disturb me. In looking back after so many years upon my administration of the Treasury, I can think of no recommendation which I made to Congress that did not merit favorable consideration; of no official act which I would recall."

As mentioned before, McCulloch delivered an address in Fort Wayne on October 11, 1865 during the course of which he eulogized the martyred President:

"Of Mr. Lincoln this is not a fitting occasion for me to speak freely. This much, however, I may be permitted to say, that the more I saw of him the higher became my admiration of his ability and his character. Before I went to Washington, and for a short period after, I doubted both his nerve and his statesmanship; but a

closer observation relieved me of these doubts, and long before his death I had come to the conclusion that he was a man of will, of energy, of well-balanced mind, and wonderful sagacity. His practice of story-telling when the Government seemed to be in imminent peril and the sublimest events were transpiring surprised, if it did not sometimes disgust, those who did not know him well; but it indicated on his part no want of a proper appreciation of the terrible responsibility which rested upon him as the chief magistrate of a great nation engaged in the suppression of a desperate rebellion which threatened its overthrow. Story-telling with him was something more than a habit. He was so accustomed to it in social life and in the practice of his profession that it became a part of his nature, and so accurate was his recollection, and so great a fund had he at command, that he had always anecdotes and stories to illustrate his arguments and delight those whose tastes were similar to his own; but those who judged from this trait that he had lacked deep feeling, or sound judgment, or a proper sense of the responsibility of his position, had no just appreciation of his character. He possessed all these qualities in an eminent degree. It was true of him, as it is true of all really noble and good men, that those who knew him best had the highest admiration of him. He was not a man of genius, but he possessed in a large degree what is far more valuable in a public man, excellent common sense. He did not seem to gain this knowledge from reading or from observation, for he read very few of our public journals, and was little inclined to call out the opinions of others. He was a representative of the people, and he understood what the people desired rather by a study of himself than of them. Granting that, although constitutionally honest himself, he did not put a very high valuation upon honesty in others, and that he sometimes permitted his partiality for his friends to influence his action in a manner that was hardly consistent with an upright administration of his great office, few men have held high positions whose conduct would so well bear the severest criticism as Mr. Lincoln's; but I shall not undertake his eulogy. The people have already passed judgment in favor of the nobleness and excellence of his character and the wisdom of his administration, and the pen of impartial history will confirm the judgment."

Hugh McCulloch did not retire in Fort Wayne as he had intimated he would in his speech of October 11, 1865. Instead he re-

tired in the neighborhood of Washington, D.C. He died at "Holly Hill, Prince George County, Virginia, on May 24, 1895. He was survived by two sons and two daughters.

While this city is proud of its historic tradition and has sought to honor its first citizens and memorialize some of their achievements, it has for some reason neglected Hugh McCulloch, who stands head and shoulders above all the other local or national leaders which Fort Wayne has contributed to the state and nation.

Following the death of Abraham Lincoln on April 15, 1865, several days elapsed before it was definitely known that the remains would be brought to Springfield, Illinois, for interment. Considerable pressure was brought to bear on the Lincolns to use the empty crypt in the basement of the United States Capitol that had been constructed, apparently without family authority, for the remains of George Washington.

Once Springfield was decided upon by the Lincoln family as the city where the President's remains were to be entombed, Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton immediately began working on a schedule and itinerary with the numerous railroads that would be required to convey the body back to the Illinois capital.

Many people were of the opinion that the funeral cortege would follow the inaugural route of 1861 when President-elect Lincoln journeyed from Springfield to Washington. Wild rumors, completely unfounded, had the funeral train visiting practically every midwest village and town located on a railroad. Even federal and state officials were often confused by conflicting orders and misleading information.

The citizens of Fort Wayne, Indiana, were perhaps surprised and pleased to read a Gazette-Extra handbill dated Thursday, April 20th, 1865 announcing that "President Lincoln's Remains to Stop at Fort Wayne." Fort Wayne citizens were much more kindly disposed toward Lincoln the martyred President in 1865 than they had been toward Lincoln the politician on October 2, 1860 when he was hanged in effigy within the city limits.

An original copy of the Gazette-Extra for April 20th, 1865 has been acquired by the Foundation from Margaret J. Smith Estate, through the courtesy of F. A. Schack, formerly trust officer, for the Fort Wayne National Bank, the Executor. While Lincoln's remains were not brought through Fort Wayne, this is nevertheless a prized item of Lincolniana of local interest.

# GAZETTE-EXTRA.

THURSDAY APRIL 20th, 1865.

## President Lincoln's Remains to stop at Fort Wayne.

Our Citizens to Receive them on behalf  
of the State.

Official from Adjutant Gen. Terrell

## MEETING TO-NIGHT.

The following dispatch from Adjutant General Terrell announces officially that the remains of the lamented State President Lincoln will pass through Fort Wayne on their way to Springfield, Illinois. As Fort Wayne is the only large town in the State through which they pass, we are called upon to exhibit on behalf of the State, as well as our own city, the respect and reverence we all feel for our illustrious dead. We therefore urge upon the citizens of Fort Wayne to meet at the Court House this evening at seven o'clock to make suitable arrangements for the occasion. Let our manifestation of respect be worthy the State of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 20

Secretary Stanton telegraphs that the remains of President Lincoln will go direct to Springfield via Fort Wayne, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad of course. The cortege cannot stop only for a few minutes in your city.

But it would be highly proper for your citizens to manifest their respect for the lamented Chief of the nation by a general turn out with emblems of mourning as the remains pass. As Ft. Wayne is the only prominent town in this State that will be thus honored, timely arrangements should be made.

The remains will pass through Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburg, and you can ascertain in due time their arrival in your city.

W. H. H. Terrell,  
Adjutant General

From the Lincoln National Life Foundation  
An original copy of the Gazette-Extra broadside dated  
April 20, 1865, which erroneously placed Fort Wayne  
on the Lincoln funeral route.

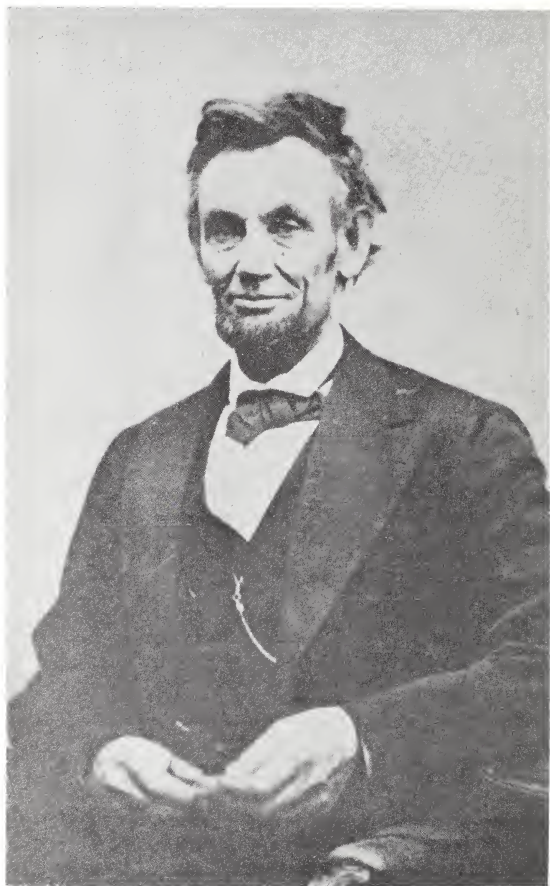
Once Secretary Stanton worked out the funeral route he altered Lincoln's inaugural itinerary by omitting Pittsburgh and Cincinnati and detouring by way of Chicago, instead of going direct to Springfield from Indianapolis.

Lincoln's remains reached Indianapolis from Columbus, Ohio by way of the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway, which is now a part of the Pennsylvania road. The first Indiana city to be reached enroute to Indianapolis was Richmond. All day Sunday, April 30, the body lay on public view in the Indiana State House.

About midnight the coffin was closed for the next journey by way of a special train enroute to Chicago. Three different railroads were utilized; "the Lafayette and Indianapolis to Lafayette; the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago from Lafayette to Michigan City; and thence the Michigan Central into Chicago." The "Special" enroute to Chicago was made up at Indianapolis and consisted of five cars of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and two that had come through over the entire route. All of the cars were most appropriately and lavishly draped. Of the two cars named, one was the superb railway "carriage" built at the government railway shops in Alexandria, and intended as the President's private car. It was in this car that the President's remains were placed.

Throughout the entire trip the funeral train was preceded by a pilot engine and at every town and village along the Indiana route the grieving people gathered to watch the train go by. In many instances buildings and railway depots were decorated in somber black, salvos of artillery were fired, circulars of a memorial nature were distributed, choirs chanted, torches were lighted, evergreen arches were constructed, logs were burned, flags were draped, and mourning badges were worn to express the grief of the country and townspeople who knew in advance that the train would not stop at their station.

The Indiana cities, towns and villages along the funeral route were Richmond, Centerville, Cambridge City, Dublin, Lewisville, Coffin's Station, Ogdens, Raysville, Knightstown, Charlottville, Greenfield, Cumberland, Indianapolis, Zionsville, Whitestown, Lebanon, Thorntown, Clark's Hill, Stockwell, Lafayette, Battle Ground, Reynolds, Francisville, Medaryville, Lucerne, San Pierre, La-Crosse, Michigan City, Lake and Gibbons.



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation  
Abraham Lincoln

Photograph taken by Alexander Gardner in Washington,  
D.C. on April 10, 1865.

When the train stopped at Michigan City one minor episode occurred. Some of the notable personages of the party from Washington were left behind. However, by means of an express engine, they were able to overtake the train at Porter Station. Chicago was reached at eleven o'clock on the morning of May 1.

While Fort Wayne Citizens were disappointed that Stanton's failure to utilize the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad had omitted their city from the funeral train's itinerary, their grief was just as sincere as that manifested in the more important cities between Washington and Springfield.

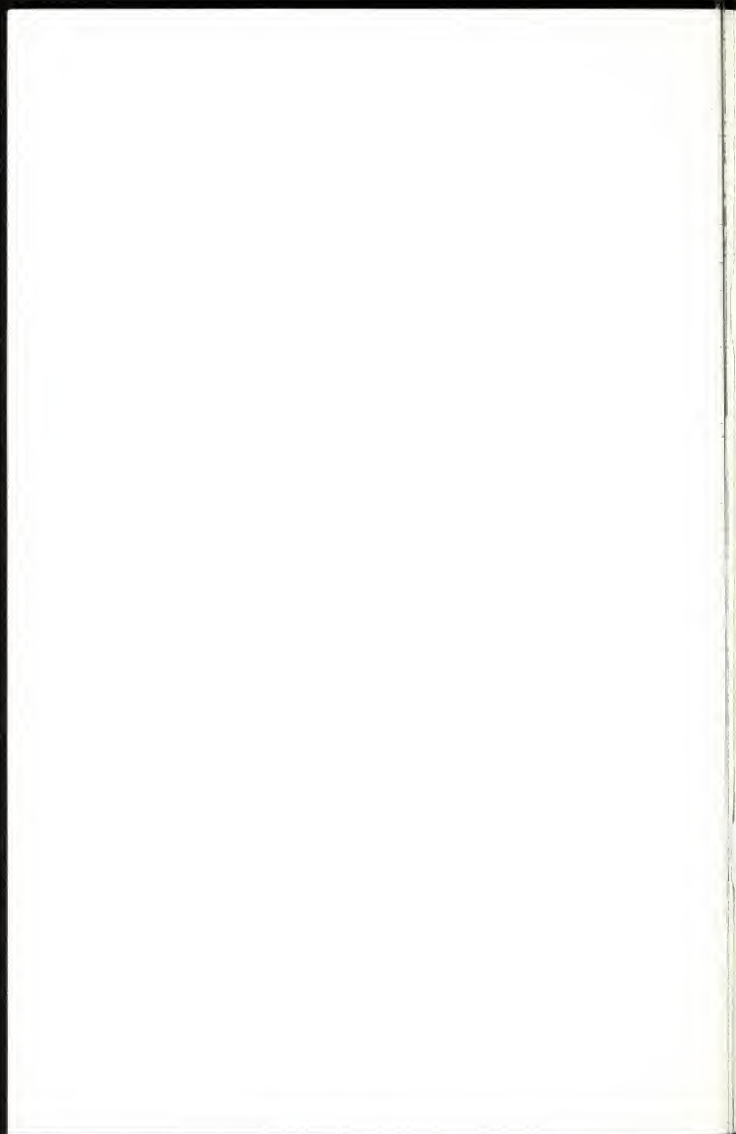
Today, the city of Fort Wayne is closely identified with the name and fame of the Sixteenth President, due to the phenomenal growth of The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company (founded in 1905) and its creation in 1928 of the Lincoln National Life Foundation with its Lincoln Library and Museum. Owing to the voluminous amount of Lincolnia that has been acquired by the Foundation over a period of thirty-six years, the city has become known as "A Center of Lincoln information in America."

Many factors can be enumerated to account for Lincoln's pre-eminent position among the world's great men. One significant factor has been the contribution made by the insurance industry in publicizing and disseminating information about this great American. The Lincoln National Life Foundation, for example, can boast of having assembled the greatest collection of organized printed material on the subject, and of publishing Lincoln Lore since April 15, 1929 (1532 bulletins up to November 1965) which constitutes the most voluminous printed work on any historical character. The Lincoln Library and Museum welcomes visitors on weekdays, Monday through Friday, from 8:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

A further indication of the present day popularity of the Sixteenth President in this city as one of the nation's greatest heroes is that in Fort Wayne fourteen institutions bear the name "Lincoln." These include business establishments, a bank, an insurance company, and a school.











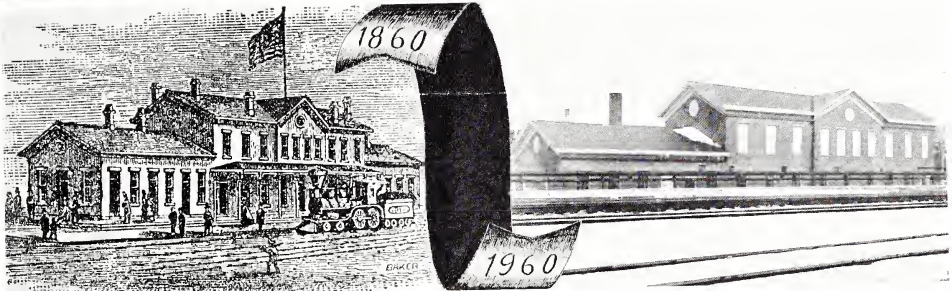


# THE LINCOLN LOG

Published Biweekly for the Office Employees of  
The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana

APRIL 13, 1960

No. 119



*STILL STANDING* a century later is this old Fort Wayne railroad station where Abraham Lincoln changed trains en route to and from the New York speech which brought him national consideration for the presidency. The woodcut at left, from Griswold's Pictorial History of Fort Wayne, is the way the building appeared in Lincoln's time. Today (right) the old station is used as an auxiliary building by an automobile agency. It is on the north side of the Pennsylvania tracks between Harrison and Calhoun streets.

## Scholarship Winners Announced by Company

Lincoln National Life Insurance Company this week announced the award of two actuarial scholarships to 1960 Fort Wayne high school graduates.

FRANK A. LUDE, South Side High School, was named winner of the second annual Lincoln National Life Insurance Company Actuarial Merit Scholarship. This scholarship is sponsored by the Company and awarded through the National Merit Scholarship Corporation.

STEVEN R. DOEHRMAN, Central Catholic High School, was named recipient of the 1960 McAndless Scholarship. This actuarial scholarship, established in 1954 in honor of LNL's late President Alva J. McAndless, is awarded annually provided a qualified candidate is available.

An Actuarial Scholarship Committee composed of Samuel P.  
(Continued on Page 2)

## New Evidence Shows Lincoln Was Here

For years local historians sought evidence that Abraham Lincoln once visited Fort Wayne. Last month they had established that the man for whom Lincoln National Life Insurance Company is named had indeed been in Fort Wayne—not once, but twice.

The findings were published in the March *Lincoln Lore* in a centennial monograph, "Cooper Union Legends Scrutinized," written by Dr. Louis A. Warren, Director Emeritus of Lincoln National Life Foundation.

Dr. Warren's year of research, touched off by the discovery of a six-line item in a Feb. 23, 1860, Fort Wayne paper, showed that Lincoln's Fort Wayne stops were within two blocks of the site of the huge insurance company which today bears his name.

Lincoln changed trains here en route between Springfield, Ill., and New York City where the speech he made at Cooper Union is credited as a major factor in his subsequent election to the presidency. The staunchly Republican address defended the federal government's

(Continued on Page 2)

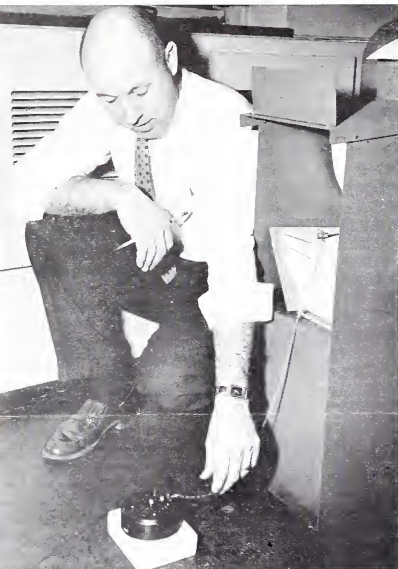
## Annual Awards Banquet Slated

The Second Annual Athletic Awards Banquet for LNL employees will be at the Berghoff Gardens in the main ballroom Tuesday, May 17, beginning at 6:30 p.m.

All employees who have participated in any of the various Lincoln sports — basketball, bowling, golf, softball and card tournaments—will be invited to attend.

WKJG-TV Sports Director Hilliard Gates will be the featured speaker following the awards presentation.

Purpose of the banquet is to make the LNL employee athletic program  
(Continued on Page 2)



**INVENTOR** shown here is Larry McNett, Reinsurance Supervisor, who, thanks to the pictured gadget which he devised, is saving the Company some money. The whatsits is designed to sound a signal when fan-folded teletype paper approaches depletion. An alarm clock, a chain and a clip fastened near the end of the paper supply are the components. When the clip is pulled toward the machine with the moving paper, the chain tightens and the alarm goes off. Pretty simple, actually, but the commercial device to accomplish the same thing costs an initial \$6 plus \$1 per month, and that adds up. You're a good man, Larry.



#### LINCOLN . . . Cont. from Pg. 1

right to prohibit slavery in U.S. territories.

Lincoln's Fort Wayne stops were at the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad station. The station, erected in 1858, still is standing along the now-elevated tracks just south of Mike's Car Wash between Calhoun and Clinton streets. The 102-year-old building, unused as a station since about 1912, was sold by the Pennsylvania Railroad a few years ago to C. A. Grieger Co. The auto agency uses it for storage.

Lincoln caught an eastbound train there at 1:12 a.m. Thursday, Feb. 23, 1860. He passed through Fort Wayne on his return trip at 5:20 p.m. the following March 13.

The newspaper item which led to the discovery that Lincoln had been in Fort Wayne appeared in the Feb. 23, 1860, issue of *Dawson's Daily News* of Fort Wayne. It reads:

"Hon. Abe Lincoln and wife came from the west this morning at 1 o'clock on the T.W. & W. R.R. and changing cars at this city went east. 'Old Abe' looks like as if his pattern had been a mighty ugly one."

One mistake in that brief account could have started a scandal. Mrs. Lincoln had remained at home. Lincoln was traveling with a neighbor, Mrs. Stephen Smith, to help her with the youngster she was taking with her on a visit to her old home, Philadelphia. Her husband's brother, Clark M. Smith, was married to a sister of Mrs. Lincoln.

Dr. Warren's findings correct a widely held belief that Lincoln went through Chicago on his trip to New York. He also corrects some other assumptions about the trip, suggesting in conclusion:

"The significance of this outstanding gem of Lincoln's political oratory would seem to demand that the Cooper Union Speech should be placed in a historical setting. Although the address was written one hundred years ago there should be an attempt to weed out the purely legendary stories that prevent a clear understanding of the writing and delivery of the address, as well as a picture of the events associated with the masterpiece."

**LEFT:** The reason for all those roses on Sandra Gould's desk (Accounting-Loan Payments) recently was that hubby Orrin, former Komet defense-man now selling for Goodrich, forgot—as many a husband—to keep one eye on the clock. He got a cool reception when he phoned to explain he would be late for their dinner date. Now, a considerable number of roses later, everything's rosy.

#### SCHOLARSHIPS . . . Cont. from Pg. 1

Adams, Henry F. Rood and Gathings Stewart, each an LNL officer, announced the selections.

The awards are based on superior scholarship and other leadership qualities with special emphasis on mathematical ability. Winners will study actuarial science at the University of Michigan, one of the few academic institutions on the North American continent to offer a major in the mathematical foundation of the life insurance business. During vacations, winners may gain practical experience in the actuarial field through work opportunities at the Company.

Frank is the son of Mrs. Lorena R. Lude of 519 E. Suttentfield St. His father, the late Frank A. Lude, Sr., was an accountant.

At South Side, where his studies included "all the math and major science available," Frank played varsity football. His other activities have included church, an office in DeMolay, and, as a hobby, collecting stamps and coins.

Steven is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph C. Doehrman of 3202 Plaza Dr. Mr. Doehrman is a foreman at International Harvester Co. where he has been an employee for 25 years.

At Central Catholic Steven has been Science Club vice president, Math Club vice president, and active in Sons of Mary, Y.C.S. and the Fighting 69th.

#### BANQUET . . . Cont. from Pg. 1

more effective, bring employees actively engaged in the program closer together and kindle interest among those who are not active.

All awards won by participants in LNL sports throughout the year will be presented as the main feature of the banquet. Trophies will be presented to winners in the two men's bowling leagues, the Lincs' bowling and golf leagues, the softball team, basketball team, and men's golf league of the 1958-59 season.

Arrangements for the banquet are being handled by a committee of eight representatives of the various activities:

Phyllis Dykins, Helen Gunkler, Paul Snyder, Doug Morris, Fred Cordes, Conrad Beutler, Harold Longstreet and Dean Thomas. The group is split into sub-committees on reservations, decorations, entertainment and awards.

# Biographers Got On Wrong Track Here

## Discovery Of Obscure 1860 N Causes A Revision In Part Of

Editor's note: This is the first of two articles by Dr. R. Gerald McMurtry, director of The Lincoln National Life Foundation, describing two incidents connecting Abraham Lincoln with Fort Wayne. Dr. McMurtry is recognized as one of the nation's outstanding authorities on Lincoln.

Although Abraham Lincoln resided in Indiana for a period of 14 years (1816-1830), it is hardly likely that as a youth living in the southern part of the state he ever had occasion to hear about or refer to the then budding village of Fort Wayne.

Lincoln did have occasion to mention Fort Wayne in a speech on the "Presidential Question"



made before the United States House of Representatives on July 27, 1848. The address bore the sub-title: "General Taylor and The Veto." Delivered in a politically sarcastic but humorous vein, Cong. Lincoln's address was an

attack on Gen. Lewis Cass whom the Democratic politicians were grooming for the Presidency. In dealing with Cass' many charges against the public treasury, Lincoln mentioned his opponent's excessive fees as superintendent of Indian Affairs which included the agencies at Piqua, Ohio; Fort Wayne, and Chicago.

So far as is known, this is the only time Lincoln ever mentioned Fort Wayne in a speech, and apparently no letter is extant, or perhaps ever existed, in which the addressee was a resident of Fort Wayne.

For many years the staff of the Library-Museum of the Lincoln National Life Foundation searched unsuccessfully for some record of a visit by Lincoln to Fort Wayne. Perhaps this search would have been forever futile had not a newspaper correspon-

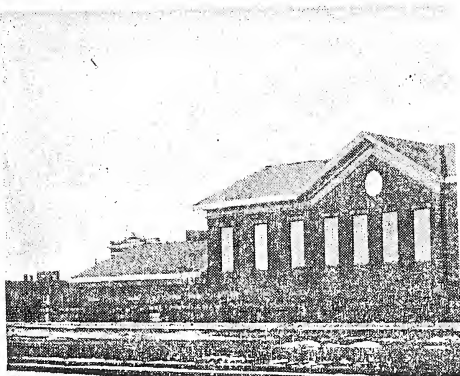
der over the Pennsylvania Railroad or its connecting lines for Philadelphia. With the wrong route in mind Lincoln biographers have gone so far as to suggest that while in Chicago Lincoln left his Cooper Union Address manuscript for correction with Joseph Medill and Charles H. Ray, editors of the Tribune.

This error was further compounded many years later when Medill, speaking as a guest of honor at a dinner in the nation's capital, was reported by The Washington Post to have said, in reference to the purported incident, that he made "about 40 changes" in the Lincoln manuscript.

Medill also was reported to have said that "... the others to whom the address had been submitted were equally careful, and they made several amendments." Medill was also quoted as having said that "when the speech was finally delivered, it was exactly word for word with the original copy which Lincoln gave us."

### *This Time No Newsman There To Write History*

Lincoln's Cooper Union address was one of the most significant speeches of his political career. Its delivery in New York City, along with subsequent speeches that he delivered in New England, made it possible for him to receive the nomination for the presidency on the Republican ticket in May of 1860.



**LINCOLN'S CONNECTION WITH FORT WAYNE** — The Pittsburgh where Lincoln changed trains in Fort Wayne on Feb. 23, 1860. Coincidentally, it will be razed this fall or next spring by its owners, C. A. Lincoln National Life Insurance Company at the immediate right.

Wayne railway station where the President's train had stopped a few minutes while en route from Chicago to Washington."

Although the late Mr. Waldron's reminiscences are somewhat garbled in relation to the established facts, it is possible that he might have seen Lincoln catch the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago train at 1:12 a.m. (Thursday) on Feb. 23, 1860. Such a statement, however, is puzzling because Lincoln in February 1860 had hardly assumed the role of "Great Emancipator" or effected the "Father Abraham" image.

### *Fort Wayne Was Strong Stephen Douglas Town*

The local political accounts of the presidential campaign of 1860 reveal that Fort Wayne was a Stephen A. Douglas town and

stayed at the Rockhill House and made a five minute speech from that balcony. Later his "speech of the day" was made on the banks of the river just south of the Main Street bridge, where bleachers were built to take care of the crowd. That was a gala day!

"Father Stover was a small boy then. He often told us the story. His foster father brought him all the way from Bluffton over the old plank road. They started long before dawn so that they'd arrive in time for the parade.

"It was a wonderful parade! It started at the courthouse and went all the way to the Main Street bridge. Bands played, and all the people applauded Stephen A. Douglas. Somewhere about half way along the line of march, there was a great commotion

had not a newspaper correspondent in search of material for his "One Hundred Years Ago" column discovered a six line news item in Dawson's Daily News of Fort Wayne for Feb. 23, 1860. The brief notice is significant:

"Hon. Abe Lincoln and wife came from the West this morning at 1 o'clock, on the T. W. & W. R. R., and changing cars at this city, went east. 'Old Abe' looked as if his pattern had been a mighty ugly one."

The last sentence of the brief news item clearly identifies "Old Abe" as the prairie lawyer of Springfield, Ill.

### Dr. Warren Unraveled Confusing Statements

It was Dr. Louis A. Warren, former director of the Lincoln National Life Foundation, who was able to unravel certain confusing statements made by the Fort Wayne reporter. For example, the statement that Lincoln's wife accompanied him is known to be erroneous. The lady in question was Mrs. Stephen Smith, who was accompanied by her infant son, Dudley. Her husband was a brother of Clark M. Smith who had married Ann Todd, a sister of Mrs. Lincoln. She traveled as far as Philadelphia with Mr. Lincoln so that he might assist her with her baggage and small son. Mrs. Smith reached her destination at 1 a.m. Saturday, and Lincoln continued his journey to New York City the same morning.

Lincoln was enroute to New York City to deliver his Cooper Union address, which was of Feb. 27, 1860. His train left Springfield, Ill. at 10:15 a.m. on Wednesday, Feb. 22nd. Traveling on a Toledo, Wabash & Western train, he arrived in Fort Wayne one hour late, although there was ample time to catch the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago train at 1:12 a.m. (Thursday). His route of travel through Indiana from state line to Fort Wayne included the larger cities of Lafayette and Logansport.

The discovery of the Dawson Daily News item will necessitate the rewriting of history as far as this significant event in the life of Lincoln is concerned. Earlier biographers and historians were of the opinion that Lincoln traveled to the East from Chicago

ments to fill, Lincoln hoped to return to Springfield on Monday, March 12, but he found his schedule impossible. Leaving New York City over the Erie Road he boarded the Toledo, Wabash and Western train at Toledo on Tuesday, March 13, and he passed through Fort Wayne at 5:20 p.m. This time there was no Dawson Daily News man at the railroad station to report the movement of this now distinguished visitor. Lincoln arrived in Springfield at 6:50 a.m. Wednesday morning, March 14.

The only building in Fort Wayne associated with Lincoln is the old Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railway station constructed in the year 1853. It is located south of the center of the 100 block of East Baker Street facing the bank of the Pennsylvania elevation. Now the property of C. A. Grieger, Inc. the structure will be razed this fall or next spring.

This hurried round-trip through Indiana did not afford Lincoln very many opportunities to recall familiar scenes or to make important contacts with Hoosier politicians. However, never had a journey been more profitable for a budding presidential candidate than this trip to New York City to deliver the Cooper Union speech.

While Lincoln visited Fort Wayne on only one (round-trip) occasion, a great many legends and traditions about Lincoln and his campaigns for the Presidency have been related by older citizens of the city and community. The Journal-Gazette of Feb. 13, 1942 published a story about a 90-year-old Kendallville man named P. A. Waldron who recalled "that the great emancipator once smiled at him and patted his shoulder at a Fort

was rather boisterous in the support of its favorite candidate. Several years ago the oral reminiscences of George W. Stover, an early resident of Ossian and Fort Wayne, were written and made available to the Foundation by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. James Stover, 4516 Smith St. They follow:

"Back in 1860 the Rockhill House was Fort Wayne's newest hotel. The first one was the Hedden House on Barr Street. We knew the Rockhill House as the old part of the St. Joseph Hospital, at the corner of Main Street and Broadway. Perhaps, you will remember that a little iron balcony extended over Main Street. (This building was torn down to make way for the new section of the hospital.)

"Stephen A. Douglas came to Fort Wayne in 1860, campaigning against Lincoln. He

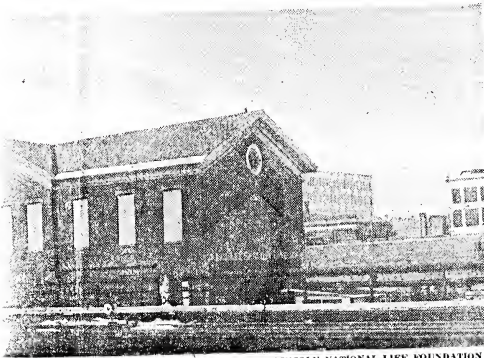
and a float broke into the parade. It was a huge hay-wagon, and on it was a tall, lanky young man dressed to represent Abe Lincoln, and he was splitting rails. The float was so clever and realistic that it was stealing the show. Of course, it moved very slowly as it was drawn by two teams of oxen. Something must be done as it was breaking the parade in two.

"Main Street was a narrow grass grown road. The float moved so slowly, and the road was so narrow that the rest of the parade could not pass it. But, the grass helped to solve the problem. Some enterprising person thought of salt, and sprinkled it on the grass beside the road. The oxen pulled out of line of the parade to lick the salt, and no amount of urging could get them to move on. The parade moved on to its destination where the speech was to be made, and quite a political rally took place. It turned out to be Stephen Douglas' day . . . but as we all remember, Lincoln was successful and at the inauguration became our President."

### Boisterous Political Activity Through Day

Other stories have been related about that Oct. 2 day in 1860 when Douglas came to Fort Wayne in his canvass against the "Railsplitter of the Sangamon." It is said that on this occasion a huge sawlog, intended to represent Abraham Lincoln, was flung into the St. Marys River as a defiant gesture of derision against the Republican candidate. Apparently, the sawlog was a part of a political float which was intended as a challenge to the "Black Republicans." However, it is said that only one protest was made. That occurred when the float halted before the house of a rabid abolitionist whose wife came out on the porch "mostly unwisely . . . and with angry words raised her fist against this provocation."

# Newspaper Item Of Lincoln Legend



FROM THE LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE FOUNDATION

Pittsburgh, Chicago & Fort Wayne Railway Station (as it appears today) 13, 1860. Constructed in 1858, this building (except for one wing) is still standers, C. A. Grieger, Inc. (Note a portion of the home office building of The State right.)

all House minute balcony, the day's banks of the, where to take that was

The boisterous political activity continued all day in Fort Wayne, and "at sunset there was a hue and cry, 'Everybody to the court-house.' This time a straw figure of Abraham Lincoln was hanged in effigy.

a small old us brought in Bluffton road. They own so that e for the

al parade! those and the Main played, and Stephen ere about of march, commotion the parade, agion, and nky young resent Abe s splitting so clever as stealing

On Nov. 6, 1860, election day, the people of Allen County and Fort Wayne voted. The results, ignoring the technicality that the ballots were cast for presidential electors, were 3,224 votes for Douglas, 2,552 for Lincoln; 42 for Breckinridge; and 32 for Bell. These returns were sent to the Secretary of State by I. D. G. Nelson, Allen County clerk.

It was Hugh McCulloch, a prominent Indiana banker, who summarized for the people of Fort Wayne, in an address delivered on July 4, 1861, the significance of the November 1860 election:

"The election of Lincoln, a sectional candidate, was of itself an evidence of the deep-rooted hostility of the North to slavery, and rendered the continuance of the Southern states in the Union dishonorable and dangerous to them.

"But the election of Lincoln would not probably have occurred but for the course of the ultraists in breaking up the Charleston convention, and the intelligence of his election was received with rapturous delight by those who pretended to regard it as a calamity. Mr. Douglas gave it as his opinion that the same game would have been played if

he had been the successful candidate.

"Lincoln was elected in conformity with the Constitution. It would, at all events, have been prudent, not to say patriotic, on the part of his opponents in the South if they had, as they pretended to have a reverence for the Constitution and a regard for the Union, to have awaited the developments of his administration, and if any demonstrations were made by him or his party against their interests, to have held them in check by their majority in the Senate and the expressed opinions of the Supreme Court before taking extreme measures to protect those interests against imaginary dangers

## State Favored Lincoln, But City Democratic

McCulloch delivered this address in Fort Wayne when an intense war feeling among its citizens was thoroughly aroused, and when great indignation was felt against the Southern states.

With the advent of the Civil War Lincoln gained popularity with Hoosier voters, even though Fort Wayne remained a Democratic city. On Nov. 7, 1864, Indiana contributed to Lincoln's sweeping national victory by giving him a 20,000 majority over Gen. George B. McClellan, the Democratic standard bearer. Fort Wayne's vote, however, was 2,244 for (Republican presidential electors) Lincoln and 4,922 for (Democratic presidential electors) McClellan. These returns were sent to the Secretary of State by William Flem-

# New York Mayor Race Top Off-Year Election Headliner

WASHINGTON (AP) — The New York City mayoral contest headlines a light off-year election slate Tuesday with New Jersey and Virginia picking governors and many cities electing municipal officials.

Republican gubernatorial candidates are rated distinct underdogs in both New Jersey and Virginia, so the GOP has pinned most of its hope for a 1965 comeback on the 43-year-old John V. Lindsay's attempt to end two decades of Democratic domination in New York's City Hall.

Polls indicate a close race between Lindsay and City Comptroller Abraham D. Beame, 59, the Democratic nominee to succeed retiring Mayor Robert F. Wagner. A victory could catapult Lindsay into the front rank of national Republican leaders.

Besides New York, municipal balloting in Cleveland, Philadelphia and Louisville could provide evidence of renewed GOP strength after last year's disastrous loss to President Johnson's Democratic juggernaut.

New Jersey, New York and Virginia are electing legislators, while Kentucky is filling some seats. Ohio has a special congressional race.

Buckley Greeting Defectors Lindsay, who has the support of the independent Liberal party, is battling to overcome a 3-1 Democratic registration advantage and a defection among some Republicans who are supporting publisher and author William F. Buckley Jr., running on the Conservative party ticket.

In recent weeks, Lindsay has assailed Buckley, accusing him and Beame of collusion. The GOP nominee abandoned his earlier tactic of ignoring Buckley after polls showed the Conservative party nominee polling well over 10 per cent.

Beame, the city's top fiscal officer who whipped Wagner choice Paul R. Serevane in a bitter Democratic primary, has received the endorsement of Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey and the good wishes — but not direct endorsement — of President Johnson.

Beame's ticket is buoyed by City Council president nominee Frank D. O'Connor, Queens County district attorney and a potential Democratic candidate for governor.

New Jersey Demo Favored In New Jersey, Gov. Richard J. Hughes, 56, a surprise winner four years ago, is favored to defeat Republican State Sen. Wayne Dumont Jr., 51.

been Hughes' refusal to recommend dismissal of Eugene Genovese, a professor at Rutgers State University, who said he would welcome a Viet Cong victory in Viet Nam. Hughes says to fire Genovese would be to violate academic freedom.

Democrats hope for a Hughes victory big enough to help them capture both houses of the reappointed legislature.

In Virginia, both Democrat Mills E. Godwin Jr. and Republican A. Linwood Holton are courting the newly increased Negro vote. Godwin, 50, the present lieutenant governor and candidate of the state Democratic organization headed by Sen. Harry F. Byrd, is favored over Holton, 42, a Roanoke attorney, to succeed retiring Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr.

Segregationist Running As in New York City, a Conservative party candidate could complicate matters. The Conservative, William J. Stuy, is running on a segregationist platform and is considered likely to gain more Democratic than GOP votes.

Democrats are expected to retain overwhelming legislative control.

In Cleveland, Democratic Mayor Ralph S. Locher is favored in a four-way race. He is opposed by Republican County Auditor Ralph S. Stokes, a Negro State Rep., Carl B. Stokes, an independent Democrat, and Ralph A. McAllister, an independent Democrat who headed the school board during a 1964 dispute over segregation.

In Philadelphia, Republicans led by Gov. William W. Scranton picked a former Democrat, Arlen Specter, to run for district attorney against incumbent James C. Cumlish Jr., a candidate of the city's Democratic organization now led by Francis Smith. Humphrey and other prominent national leaders of both parties have taken part in the campaign.

New Louisville Mayor In Louisville, Republican Alderman Kenneth A. Schmeid is trying to become the normally Democratic city's second-straight GOP mayor. He is opposed by Democrat Martin M. Volz, former dean of the University of Louisville Law School. Republican Mayor William O. Cowger is ineligible to run for re-election.

In a special congressional election in Ohio's 7th district, Republican Clarence J. Brown Jr. is favored to win his late father's seat. The Democratic nominee is James A. Berry. The district has elected only two



# Where Lincoln waited

LINCOLN From 135 guerillas finally burned his boat in 1863, forcing him "to make good a desperate escape" (as he recalled). When he returned to Pittsburgh, he collected his insurance and his family, bought the railroad station in Fort Wayne, and moved to the city that same year.

In later years, the McKennie House gained an excellent reputation in town and was a source of pride for the young community. In the late 1870s, Captain McKennie handed the business over to his son, William, who married Georgie Fleming. She was the daughter of William and Helen Fleming, major figures in the growth of early Fort Wayne.

William and his father teamed in the 1880s and '90s to buy and operate a string of hotels and resorts from Spring Lake Beach in New Jersey and the Manhattan Beach Hotel in Long Island to the Neal House in Columbus, Ohio, and the Hotel Anderson in Pittsburgh. In 1903, the railroad bought the McKennie House from William and maintained it (much less successfully) as its own concession.

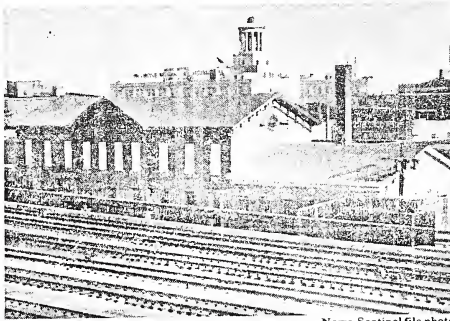
## 'Ole Abe'

Fort Wayne's first passenger station had the singular distinction of being the only building in Fort Wayne directly connected to Abraham Lincoln. On Feb. 23, 1860, while he was making his way to New York to deliver his famous Cooper Union Address — the speech that assured his nomination as the Republican candidate — Lincoln stopped in Fort Wayne in the dead of night to change trains.

There is no evidence that he ever left the station — it was 1 a.m. — and only a brief notice in Dawson's Daily News of Fort Wayne noted his passing: "Hon. Abe Lincoln and wife came from the west this morning at 1 o'clock, on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, and changing cars at this city, went east. 'Ole Abe' looked as if his pattern had been a mighty ugly one."

"'Ole Abe' passed through again, on his way back to Springfield, Ill., on March 13, 1860, but again he did not leave the station. In later years, many stories were told around Fort Wayne about how one person or another had seen Lincoln and even spoke to him at the Penny Station. But by then, the martyred president was the stuff of legend.

In truth, while there certainly were supporters of Lincoln in Allen County, the great majority of voters favored Stephen A. Douglas, a Democrat, in 1860 (Douglas' local partisans burned a Lincoln effigy on the courthouse lawn) and Army general and Democratic candidate George B. McClellan in 1864.



News-Sentinel file photo

The old PC&FW depot, between Clinton and Calhoun streets.

## Thieves and fair-goers

Not all was fine foods and comfortable hotel accommodations in the area around the station: After the Civil War pickpockets and other ne'er-do-wells plagued travelers. One band of "gamblers, confidence men and pickpockets" in particular descended on Fort Wayne in the 1860s. And it was quite a well-organized gang.

One incident especially raised the ire of area residents. In 1865, the Indiana State Fair was held in Fort Wayne (for the first and only time), and 20,000 visitors came to the city, mostly by rail. When a train arrived, the thieves would climb into the cars and begin picking pockets. As soon as they had picked the pocket clean, they marked the back of the victim's coat with chalk so fellow thieves would not waste their time on him.

All this criminal behavior, it was believed, centered around Carey's Saloon, one block north of the McKennie House and the railway station. "Captain" Carey was a Canadian who set up his saloon after leaving the Union army in 1865.

Things began to get bad around the train station soon after his arrival, but Ed Ryan, a "notorious confidence man and a suspected murderer," was the leader, according to the railroad authorities.

The situation came to a head when Ryan, to his horror, learned that the pocket he was picking belonged to the sheriff of Whitley County, who was trying to board the train. Ryan was caught trying to escape and never fully recovered from his gunshot wounds.

The railroad workers had had enough, also. Four to five hundred railroad men stormed Carey's Saloon and ordered the bartender and his family out. No one could say how a fire got started that night; the volunteer fire company arrived to make sure there were no emergencies.

There were none, and the saloon burned to the ground amid the cheers of the crowd. A "committee" remained behind to make sure all the gang from Carey's understood the new state of affairs and moved on.

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MERRY CHRISTMAS!

12-19-06  
Great Grandfather Waide  
is Joseph Lincoln Waide, Allen County

Hard to believe that another year has come and gone. Don't know where the time has flown but it seems as if the sending out of Christmas cards is again approaching Santa's deadline!

Maggie,

Figured you could have a semi-predone Christmas letter so you can keep up to date with us! How are you and yours?

I appreciated your note about my Uncle Howard and I meant to write sooner. My brother and I had hoped to get up to Ft. Wayne this past summer to visit with him since he was strong even though he was ill so his passing was unexpected when it happened. Susie and Holly and Howard finally had to situate their mother into an assisted living facility since her memory is going and she cannot live alone.

As for the antidote about Greatgrandfather Waide -- I remember him telling me how he saw Abraham Lincoln. He told me - in a group situation at the farm - and the episode in question was when Lincoln was taking the train across the country and they stopped, I guess, in the city/town and people turned out to see him. Greatgrandfather said that he was a young boy and that he waved at Lincoln. That made an impression on me. Mother does not remember but then I was with Lloyd and Lena when I heard it. They used to take me with them when they went places. But what a stretch of time to know someone that saw Lincoln... I think it rather amazing.

Mother had a box of letters that Grandfather (Lloyd) wrote Lena in Roanoke when he was shipped to France in 1917 and 1918. She had given them to me to keep and this fall I tried making copies so I could read some of them. They were already married and he was a capt. in the army and had graduated from IU when he went over. The letters are interesting... and they sound so current. He wrote one on Nov. 11 commemorating D Day. Alan took the memory box with his medals and I assume that Mark has that now. Some day I hope to scan the letters.

Everyone here in Tennessee is fine. Just a regular year-- which can be good.

Quick rundown: We will go to mothers for Christmas again this year. That includes brother John and my John and myself. This is the third Christmas mother has been in the community of Uplands in Pleasant Hill, Tenn. (outside of Crossville). And the second since Jack passed on. She has a lovely duplex with garage and attic and a deck overlooking a scenic pond. She is no longer driving but the community runs a van to town and has visiting health personnel plus the local grocery will deliver one day a week. She has trouble with her balance and walking. John, who is still-single, gets a three day weekend since he works as a tv engineer for the public tv station, drives over from Knoxville once a week to take mother shopping, etc. (Amazingly he has been dating one gal now for over a year.!)

This past summer stepbrother Jim Lineback and wife Aree drove in from Ogden, Utah to see mother and stay for a week. We all had good visits and it was fun to see them. (Jim is in a countdown for retirement this coming April.) And stepsister Marney and family are still in Boise, Idaho but she and John and I e-mail on a daily basis.

My John and I did go to Florida for a week this summer (he goes more often than I do though). This fall he stayed in the state and put a new metal roof on the house and added a front porch. He has been working with other projects here and on his property near Monteagle -- so restoring the Concordia yawl has taken a backseat. He just became a greatgrandfather for the second time. That has shattered my image of what a greatgrandfather should look like: a geezer. And he is not! I have been working at MTSU in the Publications Office now for over 32 years (enrollment is up over 22,000). Time flies when you are having fun, I say.

Have a happy Christmas and stay in touch I always enjoy hearing from you!

JUDY

Lincoln to New York City via Fort  
Wayne, to deliver Cooper Union Address  
Feb. 23, 1860

# **TOLEDO & WABASH RAILWAY.**

Westward Trains. | Eastward Trains.

Exp.	Mail.	Mls.	STATIONS.		Mls.	Mail.	Exp.
P. M.	A. M.		LEAVE	ARRIVE		P. M.	A. M.
5 20	4 50	94	Fort Wayne <sup>2</sup>	149	12 10	11 45	
6 07	5 32	110	Roanoke.....	183	11 10	10 47	
6 10	5 35	111	Mahon.....	182	11 07	10 45	
6 30	5 55	118	Huntington.....	125	10 48	10 25	
6 46	6 10	124	Antioch.....	119	10 33	10 07	
7 05	6 27	131	Lagro.....	112	10 15	9 45	
7 21	6 45	136	Wabash.....	107	9 56	9 30	
8 00	7 40	150	Peru <sup>3</sup> .....	93	9 10	8 45	
8 25	7 58	158	Waverley.....	85	8 50	8 25	
8 46	8 22	166	Logansport <sup>4</sup> .....	77	8 22	8 00	
9 00	8 35	171	Clymers.....	72	8 05	7 45	
9 27	8 57	180	Rockfield.....	68	7 35	7 20	
9 45	9 15	187	Delphi.....	56	7 18	7 00	
10 07	9 35	195	Buck Creek.....	48	6 48	6 37	
10 35	10 00	203	Lafayette <sup>5</sup> .....	40	6 20	6 15	
11 00	10 26	210	Wen.....	38	5 58	5 55	
11 10	10 35	212	West Point.....	31	5 47	5 46	
11 23	10 50	217	Nebraska.....	26	5 33	5 35	
11 30	10 55	219	Independence.....	24	5 26	5 30	
11 45	11 10	224	Attica.....	19	5 12	5 15	
11 53	11 17	227	Williamsport.....	16	5 03	5 07	
12 00	11 30	232	West Lebanon.....	11	4 52	5 00	
12 15	11 43	236	Marshfield.....	7	4 37	4 45	
12 30	12 00	243	State Line <sup>6</sup> .....	0	4 20	4 30	
A. M. NOON			ARRIVE	LEAVE	A. M. P. M.		

# **GREAT WESTERN**

AND

## **QUINCY & TOLEDO RAILWAYS.**

Westward Trains. | Eastward Trains.

Mail.	Exp.	Mls.	STATIONS.		Mls.	Exp.	Mail.
P. M.	A. M.		LEAVE	ARRIVE		P. M.	A. M.
0			State Line...	233	4 30	3 45	
7			Danville.....	226	4 14	3 22	
10			Bryant.....	223	4 04		
13			Catlin.....	220	3 55	3 00	
20			Fairmont.....	218	3 31	2 39	
27			Homer.....	206	3 13	2 15	
33			Sidney.....	200	2 57		
43			Tolono.....	190	2 30	1 34	
48			Sadorus.....	185	1 58		
60			Bement.....	178	1 20	12 47	
69			Cerro Gordo.....	164	12 51	12 24	
73			Onkley.....	160	12 37		
76			Sangamo.....	157	12 27		
81			Decatur.....	152	12 10	11 51	
93			Niantic.....	140	11 35	11 15	
105			Mechanicsburg.....	125	10 58	10 43	
108			Dawson.....	120	10 36	10 36	
113			Jamestown.....	118	10 15	10 05	
120			arr / Spring / lv lv / field / ar				

